

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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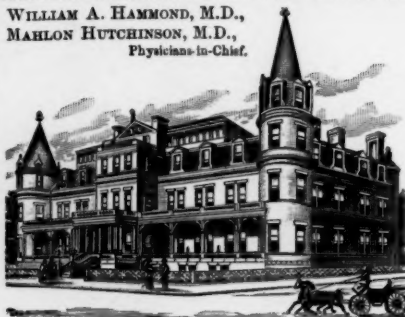
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WAS THE BOND SALE A CORRUPT BARGAIN?

CHARGES of fraud and gross incompetency are made by a number of newspapers against President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle in connection with the recent contract for the sale of bonds to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate. It is pointed out that the bonds which were privately sold at 104½ have been sold by the syndicate at 112¼, at a profit of about five million dollars. The subscription lists were open to the public just twenty-two minutes, and in that time the part of the issue which is placed in this country was covered, according to reports, ten times over at a profit of \$7.75 on each bond. In London the public had a little more time for handing in bids, and the premium ranged from 3¾ to 4¾ per cent. It is claimed that, had the Administration followed precedents and invited bids for the bonds, instead of concluding a secret contract with a small syndicate, it could have secured the terms at which the public are now willing to repurchase the bonds, and have saved the country several millions. *The New York World* demands an investigation of the "scandal" by Congress, and bases its suspicion of fraud on the circumstances that Mr. J. P. Morgan is a former client of Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Stetson, the legal adviser of Mr. Morgan, who was the agent of the syndicate in the negotiations, was a

partner of Mr. Cleveland when he practised law in New York in the interval between his first and second Presidential terms. On the other hand, the defenders of the Administration claim that the Administration could not have secured better terms under any circumstances, and that the eager rush for its bonds is due to the restoration of confidence in our financial stability which directly resulted from the contract with the syndicate.

Here is how "the account stands" according to *The New York World* (Dem.):

Face of loan.....	\$62,315,000
Syndicate premium at 104.49.....	2,797,943
United States gets.....	\$65,112,943
Syndicate profit to 112¼.....	4,835,644
What inside jobbers pay.....	\$69,948,587
Inside jobbers' profit to 118.....	3,583,113
The public pay and the United States should have received.....	\$74,531,700
United States has lost.....	8,418,757
Compounded as a sinking fund at 4 per cent. for thirty years, this lost profit would be.....	\$27,628,676
Or nearly one half the original loan.	

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Belmont & Morgan buy.....	\$62,315,000 at 104.49	\$65,112,943
Belmont & Morgan sell.....	62,315,000 at 112.25	69,948,587
Belmont & Morgan profit.....		\$4,835,644
Inside jobbers buy.....	\$62,315,000 at 112.25	\$69,948,587
Inside jobbers sell.....	62,315,000 at 118.	73,531,700
Inside jobbers' profit.....		\$3,583,113
General public buy.....	\$62,315,000 at 118.	\$73,531,700
Loss by United States to the jobbers.....		\$8,418,757

Commenting editorially upon this showing, *The World* says:

"The bonds are worth much more than 112¼, and the public was not allowed to buy any of them, though subscriptions were eagerly sent in for ten times the issue at a much higher price than the 112¼ at which the syndicate allotted the securities to its members.

"These people took the bonds as well as the profit, and they will now proceed to take another heavy profit by marking the securities up to their actual market value.

"Does anybody now suppose that Mr. Cleveland 'did the best he could' when he secretly sold these bonds to his former client's syndicate at 104½? With New Yorkers anxious for ten times the issue, and with London bankers bidding, as they did yesterday, for \$600,000,000 at 4½ points above the syndicate distributing price, can there be any doubt that the issue could have been sold in the open market for greatly more than was got for it? Was there any necessity or excuse for a secret negotiation with speculators to discredit the Government and give millions of its money away? Is there any possible reason for supposing that a public at home and abroad which to-day wants ten or twenty times the issue at three or four times the premium would have failed to take this \$62,315,000 at a much better price than that at which it was sold, if the issue had been offered openly in the market?

"Is there any term but 'bunco' with which to describe the transaction between the Government and the syndicate?"

The New York Sun (Dem.), which cannot be accused of partiality for the Administration's financial policy, is a vigorous supporter of the President's latest financial transaction. Referring to *The World's* charges, it says:

"The blackmailing hand of *The New York World* is as quick to bury its soiled nails in the national credit as in the throat of a corporation, or the private life of an individual. For nearly a week *The World* has intimated that President Cleveland's course in the recent bond transaction was influenced by a 'consideration.' It has charged that he had a dishonest, dishonorable, and immoral motive in fixing the price of the bond issue. *The World* is de-

praved. It is an offense against the people and the country, and it should be unspeakable to all decent men.

"If there is a name in mercantile life that stands for high principle and unblemished honor, it is that of J. Pierpont Morgan. In respect of steadfast probity and absolute rectitude of method, Mr. Morgan's career is looked upon with pride by every merchant in the United States. His share in the transaction whereby the Treasury has acquired the gold it needed, whereby the country's credit has been reaffirmed, whereby he and the great banking powers of the world have had their lawful profit, that share is unimpeachable. And the relation thereto of the President of the United States is likewise beyond reproach. The aspersions that are cast upon it by *The World* are an imputation against the national honor."

Discussing the alleged loss to the Government consequent upon the secret contract, *The Providence Journal* (Ind.) says:

"Those very superficial and ill-informed critics who cry out that the enormous demand developed for the latest issue of bonds



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

is another proof that the Administration could have made better terms seem to miss the most important point in the contract under which these bonds are now to be issued. We may assume, if we choose, that the Government could easily have disposed at a lower rate of interest of all the bonds it desired to float, though it is by no means certain that so many investors would have eagerly rushed forward to apply for the Government's obligations if the Government had not previously shown its ability as well as its determination to maintain the credit of those obligations. But what

good would it have done to issue more bonds on terms similar to those of the last two issues and then be compelled to see the proceeds disappear again as before? Instead of repeating that folly, the Administration has made an arrangement with the most responsible banking-houses in the world which promises virtual assurance that an unfavorable rate of exchange against the United States will be prevented till next Fall, and the new gold thus kept in the Treasury. Is not that worth the price that has been paid for it?"

A similar view is expressed by *The Philadelphia Times* (Ind. Dem.). It says:

"If bonds had been offered in the open market at the time this negotiation was made, it is questionable if they could have been sold at all, and certain that they could not have been sold at anything like the rate at which the syndicate has placed them. It was known to all that at that time the Treasury was on the very verge of a suspension of gold payments, and Congress had refused any measure of relief. All United States bonds were declining. Government fives had dropped to 113, and the fours of 1907 to 110.40. Gold, moreover, was going out of the country, and if the general public had been asked to subscribe for new bonds it could have paid for them only by drawing the gold from the Treasury in order to return it, which would have accomplished just nothing at all. . . .

"The syndicate had come to the relief of the Treasury when its credit was falling, and by doing so started its credit up again. This is where the syndicate gained and expected to gain. But it should require no great knowledge of finance to see that the Treasury could not have made this recovery alone, under the conditions imposed by Congress, and that it was really the confidence shown by the foreign bankers that restored confidence at home and that has thus induced investors to pay an advanced price for bonds which they would not have bought at all at first hand and

could not have paid for with any permanent advantage to the Government."

Brief Comment.

"What other word describes this business than fraud? A bond of the American Government is not a matter of problematic value. Its worth can be figured to a cent. Why, then, did Mr. Cleveland make a present to these speculators of \$9,000,000? Who will get this money? Is there going to be a 'divide,' and, if so, who are in it? Are there any 'counsel fees'? If so, who gets them? Did Francis Lynde Stetson 'attest' that secret contract for nothing? The people want to have these questions answered, and the first duty of the next Congress will be to order an investigation of this bond sale by a committee with power to send for persons and papers."—*The Press (Rep.)*, New York.

"The figures of this transaction should not be permitted to disappear from print in a hurry. The people should have encouragement to reflect on them. The more the matter is studied the more shocking the deal appears."—*The Enquirer (Dem.)*, Cincinnati.

"No chief magistrate of the nation since Lincoln has been confronted with so difficult and perplexing a situation as that which surrounds Mr. Cleveland in relation to the finances. His own party is fighting him, and obstacles that might well discourage the most masterful personality are being heaped up against him on every hand. His course in this crisis must be judged with the greatest charity. We may, however, regard it as very unfortunate that he should appear to have allowed two or three money-lenders to dictate terms to the Government in regard to a sale of gold which are palpably unreasonable, and which promise such enormous profits to them at the cost of the people."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

"If the syndicate do what it has undertaken, the value of such a service can not be overestimated. The daily loss to business done under such conditions as prevailed during the great gold run was far in excess of what the interest on the bonds for a year would be. The syndicate made the bond issue a success, and the five millions or so it may make will be fairly and honestly earned."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

"The danger is over. The old ship has once more weathered the storm, and each and all of us can now go on abusing old Grover to our heart's content. But the men that know most will never forget the service he rendered the Republic in the first week in February, 1895."—*The Commercial Gazette (Rep.)*, Cincinnati.

"The contract undertaken by these bankers—to restore and protect the Treasury's gold reserve, and for that purpose to control sterling exchange in the Government's interest—is in many regards the most extensive, complicated, and onerous contract ever entered upon in the history of finance. . . . Services infinitely less arduous than this have in recent years been rendered by banking-houses to embarrassed railways. In at least two cases of the kind a cash commission of a million dollars was paid by the companies, and in one of these cases the bankers eventually lost money heavily on their contract. Possibly it is too early yet to expect a rational view of this matter, but the people will soon find out the truth in spite of blackguard newspapers and blatherskite Congressmen."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

"Had the Secretary of the Treasury offered the last issue of bonds at open sale and the Government had sustained the immense loss it has been put to by the secret sale to the syndicate, the people would have borne it with fortitude. But when they see that this syndicate, within a few days, before even the bonds are printed, disposes of the entire issue at profits calculated to be between \$6,000,000 and \$16,000,000, then they have a perfect right to complain and to desire to have a specific reason given them why the Government did not place the bonds openly. The reason assigned, that the Treasury was about to suspend gold payments, is not satisfactory."—*The American (Rep.)*, Nashville.

"If the people had suffered this enormous loss by an open sale with competition it would be tolerable. They could bear it with patience. But, as a matter of fact, it was a private dicker between the President and his Secretary of the Treasury on one side and the representatives of the gold syndicate and the President's

former law partner on the other. The Administration practically made a gift of \$16,000,000 to the bond syndicate and its speculative allies."—*The Post-Dispatch (Dem.)*, St. Louis.

"It is perfectly clear that the Treasury officials made a most uncalled-for sacrifice of the credit and interest of the United States. No argument that can be advanced will reconcile the American people to this difference of 14½ per cent. between the Treasury's price to the syndicate and the current quotation for the bonds in the open market. The margin is far too wide to be covered by any explanation."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

"If the syndicate contract was unnecessary, and if the bonds could have just as readily been placed by popular subscription, then the contract was either an incredible piece of folly, in which the Administration was outrageously swindled by a conspiracy of sharpers, or else it was a 'put-up job,' with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury interested in what amounts to a clear steal. There is just one circumstance to be considered, however, which makes all the difference in the world in considering the facts of the case. The negotiation was made with the syndicate when the Treasury was in financial distress, threatening to precipitate an instant panic."—*The Telegraph (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"The popular notion seems to be that the extraordinary demand developed for the new bonds means that there was all along a strong undercurrent of confidence in our national financial management, and that the Government would therefore have done better to seek the aid of that confidence than to go 'to the Jews.' But that understanding of the matter is as thoroughly mistaken as anything well could be. The simple truth is that there was no such confidence, no such readiness to take United States bonds, until the Government had gone 'to the Jews' and made its arrangement with them; and, so far from being an evidence of the needlessness of the arrangement, this great demand for our securities, this complete restoration of our credit for the time being, is the best possible proof of the necessity of that arrangement and of its great value to us."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL BIMETALIC CONFERENCE.

A FOURTH attempt seems likely to be made to secure international bimetalism. The German Reichstag, after a stirring debate, adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution introduced by a conservative Agrarian leader, Count Mirbach, instructing the Federal Government to issue invitations for an international monetary Congress to consider the question of rehabilitating silver as a circulating medium. The Imperial Chancellor, finding that the Conservatives, the Centrists, and the Liberals were in favor of the conference, guardedly supported the resolution. He admitted that the difference in the value between gold and silver continued to affect injuriously the commerce of the nation.

The strong vote in the Reichstag is believed to indicate a significant change in Germany's attitude toward bimetalism. In the previous conferences the German delegates appeared indifferent, if not hostile, to the remonetization of silver, and declared themselves entirely satisfied with their monetary system.

Great Change in German Opinion.—"In May, 1892, when the invitation from this country for such a conference was before the Reichstag, the president of the Reichsbank, or Imperial Bank of Germany, said in a speech in the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet that 'Germany could not afford risky experiments and she could not decline to join the silver conference; an academic discussion of the subject might possibly mitigate troubles severely felt elsewhere.' It was in this 'academic' spirit that Germany sent delegates to the conference, and they were not authorized to do anything but discuss. The German delegation did even this sparingly, and the attitude of the German Government was one of neutral interest in an issue which the German Government, German economists and the German public looked upon as closed as far as Germany is concerned.

"This was only three years ago. It was urged then in the leading German papers that while England might need international action to meet the crisis in Indian currency, and this

country needed aid to support the tons of silver with which it was charging its currency, Germany could continue to hold the silver which that country still holds with the ratio of silver to gold nearly 30 to 1, having acquired this silver when the ratio was about 16 to 1. Since the Brussels conference both India and the United States—one in June, 1893, and the other in August of the same year—have the one suspended the coinage and the other the purchase of silver.

"This action has greatly increased the agitation in Europe in favor of bimetalism, and the agitation has made more rapid progress in Germany than elsewhere. . . .

"The bimetallic party in Germany is composed principally of the land-holding party and the delegates from South Germany. In Prussia, in particular, the fall in the price of agricultural products has destroyed the profits of large land-holders and small. These have been still further reduced by the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Germany with the competing agricultural lands east and south, in Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Rumania, and by cheap grain and meat from North and South America and Australia. Taxation on land steadily increases in Germany, because there is nothing else left to tax, and the demand for relief has nearly driven the Conservatives from their old position as loyal supporters of the Imperial Administration.

"These causes undoubtedly influenced Count von Mirbach in presenting his motion, and Chancellor von Hohenlohe in supporting it; but beneath this lies a change of opinion in the ruling minds in German affairs. They long since admitted that demonetization was a costly error; but the opinion of German experts and the danger of publicly retracing this step has prevented any official action in favor of bimetalism. Now that this is taken, the action stands for a great change on this issue in the most powerful government in Continental Europe."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Success Possible Only Through an Independent Action.

"Though the movement in Germany in behalf of an international monetary conference is full of hope and promise, we cannot but feel that, so far as this country is concerned, it comes at an unpropitious time. There seems to be no probability or prospect, should such a conference be called, that the people of this country or their interests would be adequately represented. . . .

"At the invitation of Germany the Government of the United States would certainly appoint representatives to the conference, but such appointments as Mr. Cleveland would make would undoubtedly represent the gold-gambling interests rather than the substantial and permanent interests of the people.

"Apart from this, *The Constitution* welcomes the agitation in Germany in behalf of the joint standard. It will at least be the means of showing to our own people that the moment this country takes the bit in its teeth, dislodges the Tories from power here, and throws off the degrading yoke that has been fastened on the sore and galled neck of our own prosperity by British bankers and gold gamblers, other nations will be ready to open their mints to silver.

"The success of the whole movement depends on the independent action of the United States. The gold gamblers have such control over the governments of Europe that they can dictate the proceedings of an international conference even before the delegates are named. But when the people of the United States open their mints to the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, the power of the gold gamblers will be destroyed, and this country, as well as the countries that join us, will enter upon a career of unparalleled prosperity."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

Review of the Previous Conferences.—"We may assume that the fourth silver conference is in prospect. At all events it is in shape to be talked about. A few words on the subject of the previous ones are therefore in order.

"The first was called at the instance of the United States, and met at Paris, August 16, 1878. All the great powers of Europe except Germany, and most of the lesser ones, took part in it. The conference remained in session till August 29. On the day before the adjournment, the European delegates, except those of Italy, joined in a collective answer to the propositions of the United States saying: (1) that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary function of silver as well as of gold, but that the selection of one or the other, or both simultaneously, should be governed by the special situation of each State or group of States; (2) that the question of the restriction of the coinage of

silver should be equally left to the discretion of each State or group of States; (3) that the differences of opinion which have appeared exclude the discussion of the adoption of a common ratio between the two metals. The representatives of the United States dissented from these conclusions. Thereupon the conference adjourned *sine die*.

"The second conference was held at the instance of France and the United States. It met in Paris, April 19, 1881. In this conference Germany and British India participated, in addition to the countries represented in that of 1878. It remained in session till July 8, having taken one intermission from May 19 to June 30. No conclusion was reached, and no vote was taken on the main question. The conference adjourned to April 12, 1882, but never reassembled.

"The third conference assembled at the instance of the President (not of the Congress) of the United States, at the city of Brussels, November 22, 1892. The same powers were represented as before, with Turkey, Rumania, and Mexico added. It remained in session till December 17, when it adjourned, without taking any action, to May 30, 1893, but did not reassemble at that date or at any other time. In this it followed the valuable precedent of the conference of 1881.

"Of course, if there is to be another conference, we shall take part in it, but we hope that President Cleveland will not join in calling it. We have taken the initiative in three conferences, and have been punished by seeing them dissolve in vapor and 'pass noiseless out of sight.' Now let some other country take the head of the class, or stand on the dunce-block, as the case may be. There is no reason to suppose that a new conference would result differently from the three that have gone before; but if the Powers of Europe want to take silver into their currencies again, we shall be very glad to supply them with all they need."—*The Evening Post (Ind.) New York*.

May Produce a Bad Effect.—"The silver leaders outside of the mining camps are simply cheap-money men. They do not wish to make silver any dearer than it is. Their only aim is to make our money as cheap as possible. Therefore they take no interest whatever in international bimetalism.

"But aside from these leaders there are many who really believe in the possibility of the double standard, especially by international cooperation. Temporizing Democratic and Republican politicians will eagerly seize upon the present bimetallic demonstration in Germany as a means of holding these honest bimetalists within their respective party lines.

"Possibly the means may prove effective until after the Presidential election next year. If so, the grand battle of the standards will only be postponed. And in the mean time nothing will be done to protect the Treasury and reestablish confidence. The new Congress will be playing for the Presidency, and neither party will dare commit itself to any sound policy until after the election.

"In this way the new German bimetallic demonstration may produce a very bad effect in this country. By giving our politicians an opportunity to temporize it is likely to leave our standard in doubt and danger. In view of this prospect our business men should bring a pressure to bear upon the Congress at once—a pressure that the trimming and time-serving and trading politicians will find irresistible. They should insist that measures be taken at once for the permanent maintenance of the gold standard. Otherwise we shall have two years more of bond-selling and semi-panic, or else a complete collapse to the silver standard."—*The Herald (Dem.), Chicago*.

Brief Comment.

"Our contention is that if England, France, Germany, Austria, and the United States of America will agree upon a coinage ratio and take the proper steps to have that ratio enforced and silver thus raised to a parity with gold, the silver problem will be solved. The United States once came very near to solving that problem itself. But we have always been told by the monometalists that there were no bimetalists of the American kind in Europe, and that it would be a waste of time and money for Congress to ask for a new international bimetallic conference."—*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond*.

"By all means, the United States must be represented at the conference to be called by the German Government, as an international agreement on the silver question would do more to un-

ravel the tangle into which our political parties have got on the money problem than years of agitation in Congress."—*Picayune (Dem.), New Orleans*.

"It is plain that the agricultural and land-owning classes of the nation, as of France, and Great Britain, and the United States, have felt the pinch of falling prices to a degree that has compelled the attention of the Government and commanded the support of various other parties in the State. And to avert a political crisis, if not to turn back tendencies which are driving industry into intolerable straits, this significant action of the Reichstag has been brought about."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield*.

"Even if nothing should come from another international bimetallic conference, there is no reason why any one should object to its being held. If an agreement could be reached which would result in the adoption of an international standard of bimetalism, such a result would be of the highest value to financial and commercial interests all over the world. Consequently there is every reason to wish success to the new movement in favor of a conference, which has its center in Germany."—*The World (Dem.), New York*.

"There is then every reason to hope for action in the direction of international bimetalism in the early future. It is the more, therefore, the duty of the bimetalists in our Congress to strenuously oppose any legislation which shall hinder the United States from joining in any such agreement or from taking the lead in it. The struggle for American bimetalism may meanwhile be strenuously prosecuted with the assurance that if victory be won foreign nations will lose no time in joining in to share the resulting prosperity."—*The Times (Dem.), Chicago*.

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE National Council of Women is now in session at the national capital, holding its second triennial convention. Seventeen national organizations of women form the Council, which represents a membership of about 700,000. Missionary societies, trade organizations, clubs, political leagues, educational societies, relief orders, and a number of other organizations are represented in the Council. The platform of this federation is very broad. Its motto is, "Lead, Kindly Light," and its object is the application of the golden rule to society and law. The work of the Council is carried on through four standing committees, one on Dress Reform, one on Divorce, one on Equal Pay for Equal Work, and one on Patriotism. In her presidential address, Mrs. May Wright Sewall described the work of these committees as follows:



MAY WRIGHT SEWALL.

"The name of the first committee has the distinctive advantage of indicating a subject which everybody agrees it is the province of women to consider. If, however, this indicates the most universal need, it also indicates a subject so personal that it is a matter of the greatest delicacy and difficulty to deal with. In this connection it would be ungrateful not to make public acknowledgment of the distinguished services of Frances E. Russell, Chairman of the Committee on Dress. Through the work of Mrs. Russell and her faithful and ardent collaborators, the demand for hygienic and modest dress has secured a hearing in quarters never before reached by this appeal. The continued discussion of the subject by Mrs. Russell and her associates through the columns of *The Arena*, *The Review of Reviews*, *The Woman's Journal*, and other progressive papers and magazines throughout the country, has awakened an interest in improved dress which its most ardent advocates could not four years ago have anticipated. We should be far from claiming the credit for the entire force of this wave of interest and for the change which indisputably has been wrought in public opinion; but in every corner of our country, in humble hamlets, in artistic and exclusive headquarters of clubs, on fashionable streets of our largest cities, in the dress clubs of college students gathered in all the great col-

leges and universities admitting women, the subject is discussed, and advancement in sense and taste is illustrated by the costumes devised and worn. We know that in this work the council has been one among many influences, but we greatly believe that it has been a dominating one.

"Perhaps the work of no other of our committee has been so universally misunderstood as that of the Committee on Divorce Reform. At the outset the council had no theories concerning divorce which it wished to foist upon the public. Certainly, through the organization of the standing committee, it had no intention of expressing a sympathy with what is called 'easy divorce.' It seemed to the council in 1891, as it seems to the council in 1895, that masculine arrogance could go no further than to organize a league for the avowed purpose of advocating and securing a reform of laws concerning divorce, from the membership of which women were excluded. From time immemorial the natural interest of women in marriage has been stimulated by poet, preacher, teacher, essayist, and lecturer, and by the prevailing tone of society of low and high degree alike. Therefore, if there is any subject upon which it would seem consistent with domestic nature, domestic habits, domestic tendency of women to express itself, it would seem to be the subject of marriage, and its counterpart, divorce. What the council first sought was membership for women in the National Divorce Reform League. This was obtained, and all women were honored, and the interests of reform promoted, by securing for Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Mrs. Fanny B. Ames membership in said league. At the present time the council is not expressing itself regarding the propriety or impropriety of divorce per se, but it is on record as demanding that in every State throughout the Union, that in the United States as a whole, wherever a commission is formed to investigate and report upon laws relating to marriage and divorce, said commission shall be composed of an equal number of men and women.

"There is no other demand made by so-called 'progressive women' so universally concurred in by the conservative as the demand included in the proposition that equal pay should go with equal work. What the council set out to get, it has not yet attained, namely, a statute from the United States Congress making this rule universally applicable wherever the Government employs men and women to do the same work. It was a great gain for this cause that as employees of the Government the members of the Board of Lady Managers received the same per diem for their service in connection with the Columbian Exposition that was received by the men belonging to the Commission for their services. It would be well for women to bear in mind that the indorsement of this resolution is practically involved in the advancement of civil-service reform, and when it is announced that 50,000 employees are now under the protection of the Civil-Service Reform Law it means a great step toward the recognition of the right of woman to be paid for her work instead of having her wages restricted by the fact of her sex.

"The fourth line of effort undertaken by the council through the standing committees is that indicated by the name of the fourth committee, 'the Committee on Patriotism.' If the truth shall ever be universally recognized that to die for one's country is a service far inferior to living for one's country, women must bear a large share in its inculcation. My own conviction is that women should be the inspirers of men. When the transition period of which we all talk so much and which seems so long in its passing shall be over, women will primarily be the inspirers, secondarily the doers; while men will secondly be inspirers, and primarily the doers. To-day patriotism exacts an unprejudiced, unbiased, impartial study of the great problems which have become bones of contention between capital and labor and of the other great problems whose solution must determine the limit of individualism and the limit of government control or interference.

"It is quite impossible that men shall solve these problems wisely who have grown up in homes where these great problems were held in abeyance to the relatively trifling questions of what we shall eat, and what we shall wear, and what our neighbors say, or, indeed, what the last novel or the last poem says. Patriotic men cannot be produced in homes where patriotic women do not exist. So if one limits the consideration of a woman's patriotism to the influence which it should exert in her home, a standing committee on patriotism ought to commend itself to the approval of the entire nation."

The Council is holding daily sessions and is to adjourn at the end of this week. Each session is devoted to the consideration

of a special object. Among the subjects thus far discussed are Religion in Public Life, Social Purity, Woman Suffrage, Temperance Agitation, Dress Reform, Universal Peace, Woman's Wages, and a number of others. The Convention is expected to adopt some important changes in its organization and structure. We subjoin a few press comments on the Congress and its work:



LUCIA E. BLOUNT.

"The work of the National Council of Women may eventually have a great influence upon Federal legislation, but that result

will only be reached in time. It may be that the time will come, before many decades have passed, when some of the women who are meeting this week in the 'House of Representatives' of the Women's Council will go to Washington as members of the Federal Congress; but who shall prophesy as to the nature and the extent of the changes which time will work? All that can be said positively at present is that if such things come about the women will already have had the training of years in the parliamentary practise of the national council, so far as concerns consideration of and action upon public questions.

"One feature of the present convention at Washington is the freedom from all lines of faith, creed or other distinctions. There are Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, and perhaps atheists, or at least those whose creed is heterodox, judged by commonly



KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD.

accepted ideas. There are suffragists and anti-suffragists, Prohibitionists and non-Prohibitionists, the 'fin de siècle' woman and the old-style woman. All meet on the common ground of pure justice to woman and the spread of civilized ideas and humane methods in the treatment of women in society, in their home relations and in their work as wage-earners. Whether any danger is to be feared from the conflicting views of the members on other subjects remains to be seen; but from any point of view the gathering is notable and interesting."—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

"The American woman has, after years of blind acceptance of man's interpretation of it, begun to ask herself, what is the real meaning of the text: 'And the Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make an helpmeet for him'? At this great council her endeavor will be to get light on the question, How can I best answer the purpose of my creation and make myself a true helpmeet for man? For centuries man has held that woman was not meet—that is, was not 'fit, qualified worthy,'—to stand at his side as his equal coworker, but that she must be his servant, his 'help' indeed, but not his meet, fitting, proper help, and woman accepted the position to which man assigned her. But now woman, and especially the American woman, is rising to a higher conception of her place in humanity, and the same sense of duty that restrained past generations from asserting their rights is inspiring her to assume, to employ, and to enjoy them, in the assured belief that thus will she fulfil the purpose of her creation and be at last a helpmeet for man."—*The Spy, Worcester.*

"It is wonderful how the meetings of women have revolutionized public sentiment. Formerly they were regarded as mere curiosities. Those participating in them were ridiculed. But all that has passed. The proceedings are read with great interest. The speeches are generally able, and the action taken is almost always for the public good and the preservation of the purity of the home. Still more important is the incentive given to larger and more thorough culture, to wider thought and to a stricter sense of public virtue."—*The American, Baltimore.*

"A dozen years ago such a gathering would have been impossible. That it should be regarded to-day as an affair quite in the ordinary course of events proves that the cause of feminine emancipation is advancing at a rate which should satisfy its most ardent advocates. The idea that men are generally opposed to the entrance of women into larger spheres of knowledge and achievement is unfounded."—*The Press, New York.*

"It is the function of the Council now in session to give wise direction to the movement, and it is well fitted to do so, for it is

a truly representative body, containing Conservatives as well as Radicals, and therefore likely to be much more influential than one of its component organizations devoted to a single purpose and predisposed to carry that to an extreme. The Council of Women, if it can be held together and avoid factional differences, may move somewhat slowly in effecting the reforms it aims to promote, but it will move surely, and, under the guidance of its present able officers, with wise conservatism."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

IMPORTANT changes are occurring in the cotton manufacturing industries of the country. A number of the New England cotton manufacturers have decided to "move South." The pioneer in this movement was the Dwight mill of Chicopee, Mass., which secured permission of the Legislature to do business outside of the State and increase its capital stock for the purpose. The Boott Corporation, one of the largest cotton establishments in New England, is seeking a similar grant of power, and a number of other corporations are preparing to transfer to the South important branches of their manufactures. According to statements made by the mill-owners, New England has seen its best days as an industrial center, and henceforth capital and enterprise will flow into the Southern cities. The cotton manufacturers, in explaining their movements, point out that it is impossible for them to compete successfully with the cotton mills of the South. There their staple is grown, labor and fuel are cheaper, the taxes lower, and the climatic conditions more favorable. The treasurer of a Lowell mill stated the matter in these words:

"The fact is, we can no longer make plain sheetings and drills at a profit in the North. Against \$2 per ton for coal in the South we must pay \$4 to \$4.50. The climate down there is milder, and it does not require so much coal to heat the mills. The manufacturers there can buy their cotton off the market wagon. We must pay freight and brokerage, giving them an advantage of one cent per pound on the raw cotton, which by itself is a fair profit for a mill making coarse yarn goods. The labor, too, costs 60 per cent. of what it does here, and down there the taxation is not quite one half what it is in Lowell."

The Southern Press naturally welcomes this movement with great glee and satisfaction, but no signs of alarm are discoverable in the New England newspapers. The Protectionists believe that the new mills will serve as object-lessons in Protection to the South.

Coming with a Rush.—"The movement of cotton mills from New England to the South continues to grow and swell, and bids fair to become epidemic. . . . The facts of the situation were more powerful and more pressing than we suspected. The movement southward, instead of slowly taking shape, has assumed such proportions as to create a profound sensation throughout New England. As we have said, it threatens to become epidemic throughout that region.

"In view of this the movement will carry in its train a number of economic changes that are worth considering. The old established Southern mills which have been able, by means of their position and by the aid of the cheap and patient labor at their command, to gain control of the world's markets for coarse goods, will, of necessity, be affected. It is well to consider this. Will they be able to hold their own? Unquestionably. It is only by good management, the result of expert knowledge, which comes from painful experience, that they have been able to overcome the skillful tactics of the New England manufacturers and gain control of the cotton goods.

"And yet one of the results of this southward movement of the New England mills will be to add liveliness to the competition that exists between all the mills that manufacture the same grade of goods. We think that some of the results of this competition will be embarrassing, but, taken as a whole, they ought to be beneficial to the old established Southern mills. What is to prevent these, when they feel that competition is pinching them too closely, from adding to their ordinary output the finer fabrics that are not at present manufactured here? In these fabrics there is an almost boundless field for special variations that invite

the skill and enterprise of the ambitious mill-manager. . . . There is more room at the South for all the cotton mills of the world than there is in New England, a better class of labor, a more inviting climate, and, best of all, more profits. The South is prepared to welcome the New England mills, whether they come with a rush, as now seems probable, or whether they take their time about moving."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

No Other Way to Meet the Competition.—"The best reason for believing that cotton manufactures can be made profitable in the South is that the fact has already been demonstrated, so far as the experiment has been tried. There are more cotton mills already in operation in that section than is generally known; and in recent years their number has increased three or four times as fast as that of similar concerns in the North. These Southern factories make the same classes of goods that are made by many of the New England mills, and are able to sell them at lower prices by reason of their local advantages.

"In other words, they have become successful competitors of the Northern factories, and the latter cannot hope to hold the large trade they have so long enjoyed unless they can reduce the cost of their products. This is what the New England manufacturers frankly confess; and this is the explanation of the proposed extension or entire removal of their business to the South, where the raw material is to be had on better terms, and where fuel and labor are much cheaper. There is apparently no other way for them to meet the competition that is gradually taking away their customers and lessening their annual profits.

"It is stated by one of the owners of a Lowell mill that it has been making a certain kind of goods for fifty years and paying dividends of 6, 7, 8, 10, and even as high as 20 per cent., but that the same goods are now being made by the Southern mills to such an extent that it is able to earn only 3 per cent. In order to compete with these new producers, he goes on to say, it will be necessary to secure the same advantages that they possess, which is possible only by removing to the field in which they are operating. 'At present,' he declares, 'the Southern companies are making a good profit at what would be starvation for us.' . . .

"Coal of excellent quality and in unlimited quantity can be bought here at not to exceed \$1.25 per ton. The difference between this and the price paid in New England is of itself enough to justify a manufacturer of that section in transferring his plant to this city, and this is only one of several striking inducements. As these facts come to be carefully studied by those whom they concern, there will certainly be a change of base on the part of many Eastern manufacturers. The matter is strictly one of business, and it will be adjusted according to the laws by which the controlling question of profits is determined."—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

A Dangerous Side to the Movement.—"A danger to the South, real and unavoidable, presents itself in this rapidly accelerating southward movement of cotton manufacturers. This danger, or it may even be called an inevitable consequence, is the extinction of a large number of small manufacturers, who have managed, hitherto, to do profitable business in a limited way. This would be one of the incidents of the development of the Southern cotton manufacturing industry if it were left wholly undisturbed by external influences; the incoming of large Northern manufacturers merely serves to hasten the event and direct attention to its coming. The erection of the large mills that have been built in the past few years in the South has given warning that the little affairs, whose aggregate has made the large total for the South, must go, and that the future cotton manufacture of that section must concentrate in fewer hands and in a smaller number of mills of greater individual capacity. The latest statistics give the South 425 mills, with 3,023,859 spindles and 68,205 looms, which is an average of 7,145 spindles and 160 looms per mill. . . . If we exclude from these figures the mills that might properly be called of modern size, say 50,000 spindles and upward, there remain more than three fourths of the total number of plants in small establishments that cannot be regarded as factors in the industry under the conditions now approaching. A small Southern mill, with cheap cotton and cheap help, may be able to compete with a large Northern mill paying higher wages and more for cotton and fuel, but when the large mill moves South, alongside the little plant, and enjoys the same advantage, how will the small concern stand?

"The serious side of this southward movement of cotton man-

ufacturers, then, is that which faces the small mills of the South. Their experience must be like that of similar elements in other industries which are forced out of existence as interests concentrate and production narrows into fewer hands as it swells in volume. The net result will be an immense gain to the South in the establishment of larger centers of industry, but in the process of development many of the small units that now go to make up the total must be obliterated."—*The News, Baltimore.*

Advantages that Will Not Continue Long.—"There are certain constant factors and certain temporary factors that enter into this calculation; that is, some conditions that are now specially favorable to the manufacture of cotton textile fabrics in the South are likely to continue, and others are likely in time to disappear. There are to be found in various parts of the Southern States, in the cotton growing region, districts where the climate and temperature all the year round is much more favorable to factory work than the temperature of New England. There is a great deal of unemployed water-power in the Southern States that can be utilized at small cost, while coal can be obtained at many points at a price below the cost of this fuel to our Northern cotton mills. At the present time the white native labor at the South can be employed at lower prices and for longer hours than the labor in our Northern cotton mills, and it is not improbable that when instructed this labor will be found quite equal to that met with in most of our New England factories.

"But it is not at all probable that this reasonably intelligent white Southern labor will long continue to work twelve hours a day for six days in the week at two thirds of the wages paid for a much shorter day in the Northern cotton mill. This class, the class so commonly termed the poor white class in the South, has shown itself of late years to be able to readily organize itself, and just as soon as the business grows into reasonably large dimensions one may be sure that these cotton operatives will not be content to permit women and children to make slaves of themselves by serving for this excessive period of time at the spindle and loom. It is also evident that if the service is of equal quality the wages paid for service in the South are likely to advance to much the same point that is paid in Massachusetts.

"In the mean time there are classes of manufacture, that of medium and finer counts, that can be carried on here to better advantage than elsewhere, partly because in this class of work the climatic conditions that are presented here are favorable, and partly also because success in this class of work is contingent upon long experience and upon the concentration of large numbers of trained operatives. This we have, and shall continue to have, and hence this class of manufacture is almost certain to be profitably maintained in Massachusetts."—*The Herald, Boston.*

Handicapped by Legislative Restrictions.—"What of the exodus of New England cotton-manufacturing capital to the South? It seems to be reaching formidable proportions, though not yet to the extent of lessening the amount of cotton machinery now employed here. . . . Here, then, are the reasons for the exodus as assigned by the manufacturers—cheaper labor (longer hours and lower wages), cheaper fuel and cheaper cotton, along with lower taxes, etc. Of all these differences one only lies beyond the power of New England to overcome—the closer proximity of the Southern mills to the raw cotton. This is important. We have always emphasized the fact, and pointed to the inevitable tendency now so strikingly manifested. And for this reason we have urged the importance of striking down the tariff on the raw material that enters into other New England manufactures. The tax on raw wool had the effect of placing New England further from the supply of this material than she is located with reference to the raw cotton supply. What folly was it, then, to persist in retaining that tax. Now if the New England representatives in Congress had insisted on untaxed coal, we might be free from this weight on the cotton industry to some extent. If Nova Scotia coal is as good as the Southern coal this disadvantage would be almost entirely overcome; and if not as good, it would still have been partially overcome.

"Now as to the question of labor. We think the manufacturers are reckoning on a very uncertain basis here. Do long hours and low wages make for high labor efficiency and lower the cost of production? They may for a little while in a community new to manufacturing, but only for a little while. Experience has proved that in the long run they do not. . . .

"We of Massachusetts anyhow cannot entertain the proposition

of going back to longer hours for factory help, and child labor, and all that, to keep our mills. We had better lose them than do that. Nor is it necessary. Our factory legislation, confined to reasonable bounds, has proved and will prove an element of strength in our position as a manufacturing center, rather than otherwise. But we may at the same time consider the wisdom of approving the disposition of each Legislature to nag the manufacturers with petty, harassing legislation demanded by labor agitators rather to assure themselves of their easy employment than to benefit the workers in the factories."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

"We congratulate the Southern communities into which this great river of capital and enterprise is about to flow. Materially they will be enriched; and from the great object-lesson presented to them in whirling spindles, the towering chimneys of massive mills, the homes, schools, and churches which will rise around these establishments, the Southern people will realize the truth of the Republican doctrine of protection to American capital and labor."—*The Recorder, New York.*

WHY GOLD IS EXPORTED.

MANY explanations have been offered of the recent change in the gold movement between this country and Europe, and none has been accepted as adequate. What the nature of the change is may be briefly indicated. Whereas formerly we exported gold in the Spring and imported it in the Autumn, of late these Autumnal importations have not only entirely ceased, but have actually been superseded by an outward gold movement. What is the reason of this alarming change? A. S. Heidelberg, the senior member of the firm of Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., which is one of the largest of those engaged in international banking, and which is always conspicuous in the list of the withdrawers of Treasury gold for export, contributes an article to *The Forum* (February) in which he attempts to answer the above question. First he endeavors to show that the ordinary factors causing gold exports fail to account for the extent and persistence of the movement. The return of our securities after the Baring collapse in 1890, the excess of our imports over our exports, and the decrease in the value of our articles of export, he says, were doubtless responsible for the loss of a considerable amount of gold, but these factors no longer exert much influence, the balance of trade having turned largely in our favor and the return of our securities having virtually ceased. It is true that certain European nations are accumulating gold, but why should they draw it exclusively from the United States? Indeed, Mr. Heidelberg argues that Great Britain ought to have furnished the chief supply of the gold desired by those countries, since it has had the lowest rates of interest, and gold generally flows to countries where higher rates are attainable. "In order," he says, "that gold may be not only attracted temporarily, but retained permanently, there must be an actual, matured debt, which cannot be settled in any other way than by payment in gold," and whence comes this debt? The answer is given as follows:

"The explanation is simple enough, but as the items that go to make up this debt are not subject to statistical verification, and are nowhere officially reported, they are but rarely quoted and not sufficiently taken into account when the subject is debated in our press and in the halls of Congress.

"The United States owe to Europe (apart from the ordinary merchandise balances as evidenced by the Custom House returns) annually:

1. For money spent by American travelers abroad, about.....	\$100,000,000
2. For freights carried in foreign ships, about.....	100,000,000
3. For dividends and interest upon American securities still held abroad, minimum.....	75,000,000
4. For profits of foreign corporations doing business here, and of non-residents, derived from real-estate investments, partnership profits, etc., about.....	75,000,000
Total.....	\$350,000,000

"These figures have been carefully gone over and represent a very conservative estimate, so that the actual total is more likely

to be larger than smaller, making no allowance whatever for undervaluations of merchandise imported into the United States.

"In order to pay this vast annual indebtedness to Europe the balance of trade in merchandise would have to reach at least this sum, but it has never done so. The merchandise balance (including exports of silver) in our favor in 1894 was \$264,000,000, and large as this was, it still left a very large amount to be paid for. This balance could be paid only in securities or in gold. So long as European creditors were willing to take our securities or reinvest their balances in American enterprises, there was no inordinate call for gold, but as they no longer seem to wish to take our securities to any extent or to make permanent investments here, there is nothing left but to ask for and insist upon payment in gold.

"And this leads up to the other question: Why do they not wish to take our securities or make investments in our enterprises? Simply because the developments in our railroad management have filled would-be investors with disgust and anger, and above all because they are dismayed at the condition of our Treasury and our currency, and fear that if they leave or invest money here, they may not be able to get back as good money as they gave. They have no doubt of the good intentions of the Government to uphold the parity of gold, silver, and paper, but they cannot help doubting its ability, under the present condition, so to do. Thus, fear is one of the main causes, and this fear will not be dissipated until we are on a sound basis, and no basis is sound that does not provide for a redemption of all currency in the money of the world—gold."

It is this doubt, this fear, according to Mr. Heidelberg, that is at the root of our present troubles. To show that the fear is not imaginary, he cites the fact that foreign insurance companies domiciled here have orders from their home offices to remit promptly all premiums collected; that mortgages on the best property owned by foreigners are not renewed at maturity; that bankers hear continually that American securities are distrusted by foreign investors; and that real-estate purchases arranged for by foreign corporations are being abandoned.

The remedy, according to Mr. Heidelberg, is not more money, or cheaper money (the country, he says, is suffering from too much rather than too little money), or greater elasticity in our currency, however desirable this may be in itself. What is needed is safety, and this requires the retirement of the Government from the banking business. The writer concludes:

"In order to ameliorate the situation, and to gain the confidence of our best customers so that they will readily trade with us, giving us their wares for our products, and place their surplus in American investments of every kind and shape, two things must be done. Corporate management must become more honest, reliable, and circumspect, and, above all, our currency must be put upon an absolutely sound basis. The time for experimental financial legislation is past. In any plan for reform it should be provided that greenbacks and coin certificates (Treasury notes), when redeemed, shall be canceled, and not reissued, and they should be funded into a low-interest-bearing, long-time, gold bond that will find a ready market both at home and abroad, especially if it be issued in small denominations."

SHOULD MEN VOTE?

THIS startling heading of an editorial of a stanch Republican paper, which has persistently advocated the enfranchisement of the Negro wherever force or fraud has deprived him of the right of suffrage, is certainly calculated to arrest attention. Has *The Boston Advertiser*, where this editorial appeared, been converted to Monarchy? the reader is sure to ask. For an answer he must be referred to the body of the article:

"It is now time to ask whether a great mistake has not been made, and whether the ballot should not be taken away from members of the male sex.

"It deserves to be considered carefully whether man, whose duty lies in the rôle of breadwinner, is not likely to slight his daily work in consequence of his interest in politics. The public

has been told that such a danger is to be feared in the case of woman, who is the home-maker; and it is a more serious question whether the home-supporter is not open to equal danger when influenced by the excitement of a political campaign. Just as much as woman would be forced to leave her housework and her babies in order to cast a vote at the polls, so it is plain that man must leave his place of business, if he votes, not to mention the time he must waste in attending noon rallies at Faneuil Hall, or similar political meetings during the campaign.

"This is a grave question, indeed, and deserves to be considered in connection with the proposition to allow men no longer to continue to vote. Perhaps a still stronger argument against male suffrage, however, lies in the fact that man in political matters is an emotional creature. Instances in support of this proposition could be cited by the hundreds from the history of political campaigns in this country alone. Take the campaign of 1840, for example, when for six months the country was in a state of partisan ferment, and men spent hours, some of them days, even weeks, in marching about with log cabins and in drinking hard cider, or in pushing a mammoth ball across the country. That is a cogent instance in this connection; and similar object lessons may be seen in the political convention where, upon the mention of the name of some favorite candidate, men go into a state of ecstatic frenzy, cheering, throwing hats in the air, and disporting themselves like a set of irresponsible maniacs!

"Men who could not be hired to walk ten squares to church on a rainy Sunday, will tramp contentedly through mud and slush for hours under the dripping of odoriferous campaign torches, under the stimulus of emotions on political questions. So many instances of this kind could be cited (such as the 'bandana campaign' in honor of a statesman who took snuff and used a colored cotton handkerchief, the 'plumed knight campaign' in honor of one of America's greatest statesmen, and so on) that the fact of men's emotionalism in political matters is established beyond the possibility of question. It is, therefore, a vital issue to-day whether a man is not too emotional to be allowed to exercise longer the right of franchise.

"Still another strong argument against male suffrage is to be found in the distressing disputes it may arouse in the family, when the husband is so misguided as to differ from his wife on political questions. It has happened for a good many decades that men and women of different religious faiths have married and have lived together happily; but from the arguments recently made by the opponents of equal suffrage it appears that there is great danger in political differences in the domestic circle. It is certain that the interest women take in political matters in this present day and generation cannot be prevented. Women think for themselves, and allow no man and no other women to think for them. Therefore, if men persist in having political opinions, the public should shudder at the consequences to be feared from so great a disaster. Perhaps, if marital unhappiness is to be avoided, men should either stop thinking, or stop voting.

"It is also said by prominent politicians that the male voters of the United States are often unreasoning creatures. Mr. Wilson of West Virginia not many months ago intimated to a Boston audience that the tremendous Republican vote of 1894 was merely the unreasoning 'kick' of voters whose brains lay in their heels. If this be so, in view of the very fact that the vote last year was one of the most significant in American history, it is perhaps an open question whether suffrage should not be permanently taken away from such an unreasoning set of citizens."

The Advertiser, in conclusion, confesses that it is not entirely convinced by these arguments, but it respectfully directs to them the attention of the anti-woman-suffragists, intimating that *their* arguments are neither stronger nor weaker than those which it adduces against male suffrage.

THE MASS MEETING.—Orator: "My friends, the time is coming when we shall own the railroad—"
Everybody: "Hooray!"
"We will own the mills and the mines; there will be no more poverty, there will be no plutocrats—"
"Hip, hip! Hi! Hi!"
"No, my friends, there will be no more soft-handed plutocrats—"
"Good! Bully for you!"
"For every man will have to work three hours a day."
"Rats! Put him out! Knock the traitor in the head! Kick the stuffin' out of him!"—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

THE sudden death of Frederick Douglass, orator, publicist, journalist, and for many years the foremost spokesman of his race, has removed one of the most interesting characters in American history. His autobiography, published in 1881, which had a large sale in this country and abroad, tells a remarkable story of his career and the times of which he was a product.

He was born into slavery in 1817, at Tuckahoe, Md. His father was a white man, his mother a colored slave. His master



FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

was Col. Edward Lloyd. His keen intelligence caused him great suffering in his youth. Until he was ten years of age he remained on his master's plantation, and at that age he was "lent" to a relative of his master residing in Baltimore. By studying the carpenters' marks on the planks and timbers in the Baltimore shipyards he managed to make out the letters of the alphabet. His mistress consented to help him in his studies, but he showed such aptitude and

eagerness that the master, who was opposed to the education of negroes, summarily put an end to the work. After this start, however, he managed to continue his education and finally succeeded in learning to read and write. In company with another young man he established a Sunday school, but this aroused the indignation of his master and the good church people, and his school was rudely broken up. It was then that he resolved to escape and become a free man. He was working in a shipyard and paying his master three dollars a week for the privilege of following his trade and retaining a part of his earnings. In 1838 he fled from Baltimore and sought asylum in New England, where the abolition movement had created sympathy for fugitive slaves.

He settled in New Bedford, where he earned a living by working on the wharves. He married shortly and changed his name from Lloyd to Douglass. He continued his efforts at self-education, being aided by William Lloyd Garrison, whose acquaintance he had made. In 1841 Douglass made a speech at an anti-slavery meeting, which, by its eloquence and force, so impressed the Abolitionists that he was at once appointed an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society. In this capacity he lectured in the New England States for four years. Everywhere he attracted large audiences, and his fame as an orator dates back to that period. In 1845 he went to England on a lecturing tour, and was received with great enthusiasm. So great was his success there that \$750 was subscribed by his English admirers to buy his freedom according to the legal forms. *The New York Tribune*, in a sketch of Douglass's life, mentions this interesting incident of his stay in England:

"In 1848 he was in London attending a great meeting in Covent Garden, and was invited to address it. There were present the Earl of Shaftesbury and hundreds of the ablest men of England. At the conclusion of his eloquent speech, Mr. Douglass was personally congratulated before the audience, earls, nobles, and gentry stepping forward and shaking hands with him heartily. Among those who came forward to patronize the colored man was an eminent Brooklyn divine. As he approached, Mr. Douglass drew himself up to his full height, and said: 'Sir, were we to have met under similar circumstances in Brooklyn you would never have ventured to take my hand, and you shall not do it here.' The effect was electrical. The reverend brother drew off, and soon after left the Garden. Nor was there but a single pulpit in all London that, after the Covent Garden affair, he was invited

to fill; and it is believed it hastened his return to America, for that followed soon after."

After staying two years in Great Britain, Douglass returned to this country and started in Rochester *Frederick Douglass's Paper*, a weekly journal chiefly devoted to the cause of emancipation. In 1855 he published his first book, "My Bondage and My Freedom."

For several years now Douglass had been the friend and co-worker of Garrison, Phillips, and other Abolitionists. He became a friend of John Brown, and the latter tried to enlist him in the raid into Maryland, but failed. After the affair at Harper's Ferry, Governor Wise of Virginia made a requisition for Douglass's arrest on the charge of complicity in the raid, and he was obliged to escape to England. Soon, however, he returned and continued the publication of his paper, under the name of *The North Star*. When the war broke out, Douglass, who had urged President Lincoln to issue an emancipation proclamation and a call for colored troops, assisted in securing colored recruits. Two of his sons went to the war, while he continued to labor for the cause of the Union and emancipation. The President, Secretary Stanton, and other leaders, often sought his advice in political matters.

After the war he discontinued his paper and devoted himself to lecturing, but in 1870 he became the editor of *The New National Era* in Washington.

Douglass had held a number of important political offices. In 1889 he was made Minister to Hayti, which post he resigned in 1891.

Among his published works are: "Narrative of My Experience in Slavery," "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," and others. In person, Douglass was a most distinguished-looking man. He was tall, large, and, despite his years, of upright carriage. He was gentle and courteous in bearing. He was twice married. His second wife, who survives him, is a white woman. For the last eighteen years he lived at Cedar Hill, Anacostia, in a fine house which commands a view of Washington and of the Potomac. He had a fine library, and in his later years he wrote much for the newspapers and magazines.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

UNDER the Democratic tariff policy the importation of gold is promoted by the exportation of bonds.—*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.)*, St. Louis.

CARLISLE may establish a new cult, one that will bow to the three golden balls.—*The Press*, Pittsburg.

RECENT experience stamps Uncle Sam as a buy metallist.—*Plain Dealer*, Cleveland.

AMONG the pathetic discrepancies of the times may be mentioned the difficulty which the Treasury experiences in raising the dust and the facility with which Congressmen kick it up.—*The Star*, Washington.

CONGRESS admitted a new member to the Union—State of Bankruptcy.—*The Times*, Pittsburg.

CONGRESS is very considerate. It always wants to learn what President Cleveland wants it to do before doing something else.—*The Record*, Chicago.

NOW that Mrs. Lease and Dr. Parkhurst both have a reform book on the market, let the world go wrong if it dares.—*The Press*, New York.

IT is hardly proper to speak of the sale of bonds; it was a "sell."—*The Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis.

SENATOR HAWLEY says that the ten commandments could not pass the Senate at this session. Can't the Senators be interested in anything new?—*The Dispatch*, Chicago.

THERE is a Trilby in Washington, but is it Secretary Carlisle or President Cleveland?—*The Press*, New York.

O UNCLE SAM, wake up, wake up,
And see what you're about;
The broker man 'll git you
If you don't watch out.—*The Journal*, Kansas City.

AN effort is being made in London to revive the Olympian games. They will, of course, be somewhat modified to suit the style of the present-day gladiator who wears a one-eye glass and smokes cigarettes.—*The Picayune*, New Orleans.

TOM REED wants no extra session. He wants time to consult a clairvoyant as to where he stands on the currency question.—*The Globe*, St. Paul.

LETTERS AND ART.

TRAVELS IN BOZLAND.

EVEN for one whose interest in Dickens has almost if not quite died out, the articles that Percy Fitzgerald is contributing to *The Gentleman's Magazine* on "Travels in Bozland" must possess reviving power. Mr. Fitzgerald has "Boz" at his fingers' ends. Better still, he carries "Boz" in his very heart of hearts, and he loves to write about him. In *THE LITERARY DIGEST* of December 1 we quoted from Mr. Fitzgerald at length in his endeavor to locate "Old Curiosity Shop," and to trace the wanderings of Little Nell and her grandfather. Every place and character created in the imagination of Dickens seems to have become real to Mr. Fitzgerald, and he goes, or feigns to go, searching for visionary spots with the passion of an antiquary. In the February number of *The Gentleman's* he goes over the route traveled by Bucket and Esther Summerson in their pursuit of Lady Dedlock, finding many incongruities of time and place in the narrative of the novelist. Speaking of the spirited and dramatic character of that memorable flight and chase, he says:

"It is easy to see that it was written in almost the living, breathless excitement of an actual chase—the author was himself in the carriage flying through the night. The late George Lewes, as we have seen, declared that Dickens 'had hallucinations'; and in this sense it might be true, for no one can write in the right spirit unless he be in a sort of 'exalted' state—when the figures will move before him, act and speak, as though he were looking on at some scene in real life. In these scenes of hurried movements Dickens was admirable, but he has done nothing better than this, which must certainly have been written at one 'heat,' or, at most, in a couple of 'heats.' He had, perhaps, before his eyes a headlong scene of the same kind—Turpin's ride to York, in his friend Ainsworth's 'Rookwood.' The latter sat on through the whole night, riding with the highwayman, and with him rode into York at the dawn of day. In his enthusiasm and haste, however, our author made his characters perform prodigies of movement that were wellnigh superhuman.

"It might puzzle us to identify the town residence of his Lady Dedlock, whence she took her flight. It was a 'dull street,' in which the two rows of houses seemed to have 'stared each other into stone,' rather than to have been built of that material. The doors and windows wore 'black paint and dust.' There was twisted ironwork at the doors, extinguishers—loops for the old oil lamps—and even an oil lamp itself. Where is there a street in London with half a dozen stone mansions? In Berkeley Square there were then some three or four together, with the fine twisted ironwork and extinguishers, so it may have been that, after his favorite method, he disguised the place. But the house is likely enough to have been in Eaton Place, which has this gloomy, 'stony' air, and, though not of stone, has the look of stone."

Concerning the effectiveness of Dickens's writings directed against crying public abuses, Mr. Fitzgerald remarks:

"Some of the most effective passages in Dickens's writings are, as we all know, directed against crying public abuses. He has scarcely been given sufficient credit for his work in this direction as a reformer, but it is really extraordinary how much he has done. He certainly enjoyed the task, and his 'flaying' was the more acceptable to him, as it supplied him with a certain dramatic stimulus or motive power. Once started, and furnished with something real or living to work on, his imagination kindled; fancies rushed upon him, and he put the topic in all sorts of forms. It supplied him with characters and situations. It would be idle to say that there was no exaggeration; but he generally succeeded in his purpose. We need only point to the Fleet, and imprisonment for debt, in 'Pickwick'; to the Yorkshire schools in 'Nickleby'; to the American abuses, slavery, etc., in 'Chuzzlewit'; to the workhouse system and tyrannous magistrates in 'Oliver Twist'; to the Christmas book characters, Mr. Fang and Alderman Cute; to the law's delay in 'Bleak House'; to capital punishment in 'Barnaby Rudge'; and to the nurses and nursing in 'Chuzzlewit.' 'Bleak House,' of course, was an entire brief drawn up against the abuses of the Court of Chancery. 'Hard

Times' gibbeted the strikes and the oppression of the manufacturers; 'Little Dorrit,' the abuses of the Government offices and their system. In all these cases he was successful in bringing about reform, or in rousing the public feeling. . . .

"His boldest and most elaborate of these attacks were those in 'Bleak House' and 'Little Dorrit,' in which, with much art, he makes the stories themselves turn on the abuses which he gibbeted. In 'Jarndyce v. Jarndyce,' as is well known, he had in view a monstrous Chancery suit relating to the Jennings property, which had dragged on in the Courts for years, and in the end left nothing for the claimants. In his *Household Words* where there are many *exposés* of abuses, he had attacked the Court of Chancery on the score of the abuses of 'contempt of court.' This article was called 'Martyrs in Chancery,' and was replied to in *The Times* of January 7, 1851, by no less a person than Sir Edward Sugden, who proved that the account was exaggerated, if not incorrect."

Mr. Fitzgerald refers to Dickens's *penchant* for melodramatic situations, and thinks that the novelist should have exercised more fully and technically the lively dramatic turn that he possessed. He once asked Dickens why he had not taken up this line of work more seriously, and Dickens replied that he had no time, taste, or patience for that style of composition. Mr. Fitzgerald believes that the real reason was because Dickens could not possibly write without "expanding," and could not "carve heads upon a cherry-stone." Regarding Dickens's dramatic talent he adds:

"One method for winding up his plot, to which he was excessively partial, was the unmasking of the villain owing to the betrayal of some confederate. The parties are generally brought together in a room by the more virtuous members; the confederate then emerges from his concealment, and tells a long story of villainy. We have this *dénouement* first in 'Oliver Twist,' where Monks makes his revelations. In 'Nickleby' Ralph is confronted with 'the man Snawley' and Squeers. In the 'Old Curiosity Shop,' Quilp is similarly exposed. In 'Barnaby Rudge,' Haredale forces his hereditary enemy to make revelations. In 'Chuzzlewit,' Jonas is confronted with another betrayer. In 'Copperfield,' Uriah Heep is denounced and exposed by Mr. Micawber. In 'Bleak House,' Lady Dedlock is similarly tracked. In nearly all the cases, the guilty person goes off and commits suicide."

Mr. Fitzgerald finds in Dickens's stories a number of "lapses and oversights," some of which he thus points out:

"Many a reader has amused himself by noting Boz's lapses and oversights. Some of them are amusing enough, but we do not think the less of him on this account. As when the 'rough and tough' Bagstock sits down to play piquet with Mrs. Shenton we have: 'Do you *propose*?' which, of course, belongs to *écarté*. So when Dr. Blimber directs that St. Paul's 'first Epistle to the Ephesians' should be written out as a task—there being only one. We should have smiled at the next instance. A clerk in 'Dr. Marigold' is described as being in charge of, and taking about with him, a quarter of a million in specie. This, some one (in *Notes and Queries*) calculated, would weigh one ton and seventeen hundredweight! A thief makes off with 'a carpet full of sovereigns,' which would weigh five hundredweight. And Tattycoram enters with an iron box 'two feet square,' which no girl could carry."

A FRENCHMAN ON MARK TWAIN AND HIS CRITICISMS OF BOURGET.

MARK TWAIN'S recent criticisms of Bourget's "Outre-Mer" in *The North American Review* have attracted the attention of M. Labadie-Lagrave, who takes issue with him sharply in *Le Figaro*, Paris, February 2. We translate below part of his article:

"It is Mr. Mark Twain who has taken it upon himself to protest in *The North American Review* against the judgment [favorable to M. Bourget] rendered by his fellow citizens. This writer is celebrated on the other side of the Atlantic, and he is

beginning to be known a little in France since a recent trip that he made to Paris. He owes his reputation to little romances in the style of 'Candide,' 'Zadig,' and 'The Princess of Babylon.' It is a style somewhat out of fashion with us, but greatly liked in the United States.

"This foreign disciple of Voltaire is distinguished for great fecundity of imagination, but there is little variety in his literary work. No matter whether he is recounting the exploits of a chivalric colonel, the loves of a young Eskimo girl, or the history of a twenty-five-million-franc bank-note, he follows in reality always the same method.

"He begins by choosing a thesis, and he then invents a series of adventures, generally very interesting, which are built up so as to throw into full light a truth that he has previously formulated in his mind. This is just the opposite of the method that Paul Bourget follows. The author of 'Ostre-Mer' collects, to begin with, a certain number of observations at first hand; then he classifies them, analyzes them, and when the task is complete he forms his conclusions. As may be seen, there exists a sort of incompatibility of temperament between the French author who has written the book and the American critic who has taken it upon himself to analyze it. Among the literary men of the United States it would be difficult to meet one who by his cast of mind is less fitted than Mr. Mark Twain to pass judgment impartially on Paul Bourget's work."

The French critic makes fun of Mark Twain's assertion that a people cannot be known by observation and intelligence alone, but by the heart. He says:

"The writer in *The North American Review* refuses to strangers the right to penetrate into the secrets of his country's mind. He does not think that to be initiated into such mysteries, two, four, or six years can suffice; there is necessary an indefinitely prolonged period of unconscious absorption. . . .

"This new method of psychology would lead to rather odd results. Before the expedition that dethroned Behanzin, the traveler would have had no right to speak, in full knowledge, of the inhabitants of Dahomey, till he had lived in the country long enough to fall in line with its customs and assist with pleasure at the annual ceremony of human sacrifice. So, too, an explorer who wished to write a work on the tribes of Central Africa ought to show that to initiate himself at the outset into anthropophagic customs he took part in feasts of human flesh and relished this dainty, unknown to Europeans. . . .

"The best judge to appreciate the character of a people is a perfectly fresh observer; a traveler who does not carry in his baggage the prejudices of his own country and who will not make in the land whose customs he wishes to study, a sojourn long enough to have time to imbibe the passions and the errors that fill the new atmosphere that he breathes. . . .

"In default of the method of unconscious absorption, which has the grave inconvenience of requiring a lifetime, the writer of *The North American Review* points out another method, more prompt but not less infallible, for getting false ideas about a foreign people. Would you, says he, know the Americans? Read the novels that have been published in the United States during the ten or twenty years past. . . .

"What idea would this disciple of Mr. Mark Twain get of France if he should judge the Parisian workman from Coupeau, the provincial bourgeoisie from Madame Bovary, and the French aristocrat from Baron Muffat? The American who should follow this method would fall into the same error as if he should seek in the pages, sparkling with imagination, where Mr. Mark Twain has related the loves of the unfortunate Kalula . . . authentic materials on the manners and customs of the Eskimos.

"Romances are not phonographic appliances adapted to register with minute and puerile fidelity the scenes of daily life. They do not generally represent individuals of this or that nationality; they try rather to give to the life persons who represent good or bad passions, the grandeur or weakness of the human heart, and who are consequently cosmopolitan. To seek in such fictions documents of the first importance on the comparative psychology of the peoples of the Old and the New Worlds would be to expose one's self to the danger of making singular mistakes."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THIRTY years having elapsed since Meyerbeer's death, his operas are now free from copyright in Germany, and his publisher, Litolf, has issued a new cheap edition of his works in twenty-eight volumes.

SOME MISTAKES OF THE CRITICS.

IT is admitted to be fortunate for their posterity that the vital spark of poets like Byron, Wordsworth, Keats, and Shelley was too puissant to be extinguished by the hand of a sarcastic Gifford or a taunting Jeffrey. We include Keats, because we do not think there is sufficient evidence to support the tradition attributing his physical decline to *The Quarterly's* ridicule of his work. There is this much, nevertheless, to be said in favor of those reviewers of the early part of the Nineteenth Century: they took their profession seriously, and, though they made many mistakes in estimating the value of poetical productions, they doubtless saved literature from much trash by clubbing pretentious and witless intruders at the entrance to the sacred citadel of poesy.

A contributor to *The Cornhill Magazine*, February, recalls some amusing mistakes of criticism by these early English critics who "prided themselves upon being the leaders of the public taste, the guardians of the public morals, and the custodians of the precious traditions of the correct school of poetry." We excerpt the following:

"With the poems of the youthful Byron the *Edinburgh* reviewer made fine sport, little dreaming that he had caught a Tatar in the presumably foolish young lordling. In cutting up the 'Hours of Idleness,' the critic was better justified than upon other occasions when he used the knife; still, it is just as well that Byron did not take to heart the advice to forthwith abandon poetry, and turn his talents and opportunities to better account. The sting contained in the remark that 'the poesy of this young lord belongs to the class which neither the gods nor men are said to permit,' was returned with interest in the lines—

'A man must serve his time to every trade
Save censure; critics are all ready-made.'

And again—

'Believe a woman or an epitaph
Or any other thing that's false before
You trust in critics, who themselves are sore.'

"Four years later, when Byron had 'arrived,' the *Edinburgh*, at the conclusion of a most respectful notice of 'Childe Harold,' observes: 'If we viewed with astonishment the immeasurable fury with which the minor poet received the innocent pleasantry (!) and mild castigation of our remarks on his first publication, we now feel nothing but pity for the strange irritability of temper which can still cherish a private resentment for such a cause—or wish to perpetuate the memories of personalities so outrageous as to have been injurious only to their author.' It is amusing to note Jeffrey's tone of sorrowful surprise at the phenomenon of a poet actually turning the tables upon his reviewers. . . .

"The appearance of a volume of poems by Wordsworth in 1807 was the signal for a savage onslaught in the *Edinburgh*. The peculiarities of diction of the disciples of the new school of poetry were enough, in the critic's opinion, to render them ridiculous; but Mr. Wordsworth, he added, 'really seems anxious to court this literary martyrdom by a device still more infallible—we mean that of connecting his most lofty, tender, or impassioned conceptions with objects and incidents which the greater part of his readers will probably persist in thinking low, silly, or uninteresting. After denying to Wordsworth any pretensions to elegance, dignity, or correctness of versification, the reviewer concludes with the following significant passage: 'We venture to hope that there is now an end of this folly, and that, like other follies, it will be found to have cured itself by the extravagance resulting from its unbridled indulgence, . . . and we think there is reason to hope that the lamentable consequences which have resulted from Mr. Wordsworth's open violation of the established laws of poetry will operate as a wholesome warning to those who might otherwise have been seduced by his example, and be the means of restoring to that ancient and venerable code its due honor and authority.' . . .

"Immortality apart, the reviewers appear to have been totally unable to comprehend Shelley's poetry, the beauties of which seemed to them but the tricks of a 'poetical harlequin.' In the critique on 'Prometheus Unbound' and other poems that appeared in *The Quarterly* in 1821, the writer complains that the predom-

inating characteristic of Mr. Shelley's poetry is its frequent and total want of meaning, and declares his inability to discover the 'object' of the poem called 'A Sensitive Plant.' He is astonished at the fact that such a volume should meet with readers and admirers, until he recollects the numerous congregations which the incoherencies of the itinerant Methodist preacher attract, and concludes: 'Poetical power can only be shown by writing good poetry, and this Mr. Shelley has not yet done. . . . Take away from him the unintelligible, the confused, the incoherent, the bombastic, the affected, the extravagant, the hideously gorgeous, and "Prometheus" and the poems which accompany it will sink at once into nothingness.' . . .

"Tennyson's volume of poems which appeared in 1833 met with the usual reception from the critics, whose custom it was to 'heave half a brick' at the poetical stranger. *The Quarterly*, incorrigible as ever, though professing to be warned by former mishaps, begins in a tone of labored sarcasm: 'We gladly seize the opportunity of introducing to the notice of our more sequestered readers a prodigy of genius—another and a brighter star of that galaxy or milky-way of poetry, of which the lamented Keats was the harbinger; and let us take this occasion to sing our palinode on the subject of "Endymion." We certainly did not discover in that poem the same degree of merit that its more clear-sighted and prophetic admirers did. . . . Warned by our former mishaps, wiser by experience, and improved, we hope, in taste, we have to offer to Mr. Tennyson our tribute of unmingled praise.' This tribute consists of several pages of critical horseplay at the expense of such poems as the 'Hesperides,' 'Enone,' and the 'Dream of Fair Women.' . . .

"Fortunately, genius, like murder, will out, and not all the 'slating' of all the critics can silence it, or turn it into conventional channels. Such modern poets as have not yet been 'discovered' may find solace in these specimens of the old criticism, and soothe their wounded vanity with the reflection that the first dawn of poetical genius has seldom been apparent to the eye of the reviewer, and that their own merits, like those of Keats and Shelley, may be above and beyond the comprehension of contemporary criticism."

DEGENERACY OF THE ENGLISH BOOK-TRADE.

OUIDA says that she is skeptical of all the utterances of "the trade," and instances a case of duplicity which recently occurred and which helped to confirm her opinion of the book-sellers. Her publisher said to her one day: "Ah! You know, if your books sold like Major Melville's we could afford to give you as long prices as we give to him." The publisher was not aware that she and Whyte Melville were friends. The latter went to dine with her a few evenings later, and she told him what had been said. "Well, by Jove! that's droll!" said Melville. "If the fellow didn't tell *me* last week that if *my* books sold like *yours* he could pay me double and treble."

Ouida's paper on this subject appears in *The North American Review*, February, from which we extract some of her pungent remarks, as follows:

"In the first place there are many too many of them [publishers] in numbers, and in the second there are many too few of them who have any intellectual judgment. What should we think of a wine merchant who had no palate for wine? Yet the publisher is generally without any literary palate at all. Who is it who is responsible for all the trash and twaddle poured from the English and American printing-presses? The publisher clearly. If he were not ready and willing to be *accoucheur*, these wretched bantlings would never see the light. It is appalling to behold the amount of paper, ink, and typographical labor which is yearly wasted on bringing out works which should have been put on the fire, which should indeed never have been written at all. Take up any newspaper which publishes the announcements of books, and you will see twenty rubbishy volumes, which ought never to have occupied the time of compositors and binders, to one work of any ordinary interest and excellence. I asked a London publisher not long since why this ghastly amount of imbecile and ungrammatical works which see the light of type is ever issued. He answered me in these startling terms: 'It does

not matter very much whether a book is good or bad; if it be new a certain number will always be sold to the libraries, sufficient to pay the expense of bringing it out and leave us a certain margin of profit. When an author is celebrated, one has to pay him so much that he is rather a loss than otherwise; it is only when a writer of great talent does not know his value, *i.e.*, at the beginning of his career, that he is of any use to us, though of course his name always sets off our columns.' . . .

"In England the idea that fiction is an art, and a very fine art has been entirely stifled and obliterated under the deluge of trash, shot like rubbish from a dirt-cart, which they dare to call literature. In no other country of Europe is there any such unmitigated rubbish poured out from the Press as there is in England, and multiplied, as I have said, like microbes in gelatin. For the English mind is essentially inartistic, and only becomes artistic in its very higher forms when these become genius.

"A critic has recently said that it would be well to abolish the long novel in England because all English readers invariably skip half that they have to read! These dear creatures would skip half a pamphlet as certainly as they would skip half a folio volume. The skipper of books is always a skipper, and had much rather play cricket, or darn stockings, than read any books at all. It is a fact that the English reader reads very loosely and indifferently, and when he reads fiction has a shamefaced puritanic kind of feeling that he is wasting his time. The average English reader has a vague confused memory that Hetty Sorrel was seduced by Evan Harrington, that Mrs. Nickleby was Lady Dedlock, and that Pelham, after much tribulation, married Becky Sharp. . . .

"Nor can I see why the badness of other trades should affect the book trade in England, because books are so little bought there. Very cheap editions are the only forms on which the Briton spends his money; he likes something which he can leave behind him in the train without too much regret. Books are the things which English people, gentle and simple, can do without most easily. They read, also, in a muddle-headed kind of way. They read when they are tired, when they are traveling, when they are alone after dinner, and when they want to go to sleep. When they can do anything better or more amusing they seldom read. They have comical ideas, also, as to the composition of books. Writing seems to them similar to the treadmill. They cannot understand why, when a writer might be at Ascot or Hurlingham, or playing tennis or dining out, he should prefer instead to devote himself to the work he is creating. 'It must take it out of you so,' they will remark. Literary composition seems to them like taking a mud-bath or drinking Carlsbad waters—a thing which nobody would do if he were not obliged. That it can be the supreme joy and consolation and interest of a writer's life they would not believe, if Tolstoi and Daudet and Loti and Mallock and Ibsen all swore it to them."

REMINISCENCES OF CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

A NUMBER of persons, principally of the gild of poets, who had the privilege of personally knowing Christina Rossetti have contributed to various publications their recollections of her, and all agree that she was a divine woman. Theodore Watts, one of Miss Rossetti's most intimate friends, wrote an obituary notice of her for *The Athenaeum* of January 5, which eulogy he now supplements by an article in *The Nineteenth Century*, February, in which he details his first acquaintance and subsequent near relations with her. He approaches the subject of his reminiscences reverently, by saying:

"He who writes about any person of a rare distinction cannot fail to feel a painful sense of doing a presumptuous thing. Imagine, then, what must be the feeling of him who sits down to write about the most adored personality among the poets of our time! Steele said beautifully of a certain lady, 'that to know her was a liberal education.' But in describing the sweet lady, and poet, and saint of whom I am asked, to write Steele's eulogy would have to be amended in something after this fashion: 'To know her was an education of the heart and a purifying of the soul.' No one, I think, could spend an hour in friendly converse with Christina without feeling his moral nature braced up, so to speak, by a spiritual tonic. And this simply arose from the fact

that while she seemed to breathe a sainthood that must needs express itself in poetry, all the charm of the mere woman remained in her—remained, and colored her life with those riches of earth, without which woman may be worshiped, but never loved as Christina Rossetti was loved by us all. . . .

"Of all contemporary poets, she had seemed to me the most indubitably inspired. I had made a lifelong study of poetic art, yet Christina's art-secret had baffled me. Her very uncertainty of touch, as regarded execution, seemed somehow to add to the impression she made upon me of inspiration. . . . But it was not her inspiration which overawed me at the idea of meeting her. It was the feeling that her inspiration was not that of the artist at all, and not that of such dramatic passion as in other poets I had been accustomed to, but the inspiration of the religious devotee. It answered a chord within me, but a chord that no poet had heretofore touched. It seemed to me to come from a power which my soul remembered in some ante-natal existence, and had not even yet wholly forgotten. As to meeting Christina as an earthly woman, that had never till now occurred to me as a possibility, notwithstanding my relations with Gabriel.

"I said to him, 'But Christina is a saint, you know.'

"You are going to meet her as soon as George and I return to Chelsea," he said, with a smile, 'and you and she and my mother will be all capital friends in an hour—perhaps in five minutes.'

"In telling this anecdote, however, let me not be misunderstood. Though we were Bohemians who met at Cheyne Walk, we were not so particularly unsaintly, not more unsaintly, say, than are the most respectable folk in London, before and after Church. Those 'orgies' which were talked about and scribbled about at that time were, Philistia will be grieved to know, entirely apocryphal."

Mr. Watts's article is composed almost wholly of instances illustrating Miss Rossetti's sisterly and unfailing devotion to her brother Gabriel during the trying weeks of agony that preceded his death. These incidents are related in a conversational way and are not of sufficient importance, in a literary sense, to be reproduced. Touching the cause of Gabriel Rossetti's physical decline, concerning which so much has been from time to time darkly hinted, Mr. Watts writes:

"The curse of Rossetti's life was an insomnia, the origin of which is very obscure. It grew upon him year by year; and in a fatal moment in the early Spring of 1870 a friend, with the best intentions, suggested chloral, a comparatively new drug then, as a remedy. Being of a self-indulgent and impatient nature, Rossetti increased the doses of his drug as the power of the insomnia increased. And so far from the effects of chloral being harmless, as was then generally supposed, the mischief it insidiously works on the nervous system is appalling. No one who has not witnessed the agonies of a victim of insomnia can realize how irresistible is his yearning for chloral after he has once tasted the sweets of that fatal nepenthe. Periodical illnesses were the result of Rossetti's indulgence in the drug; and it was when these illnesses took a particularly serious turn that Christina and her mother used to go to Cheyne Walk in order to relieve his few friends, as far as possible, from the anxiety and strain these illnesses caused. This it was that drew us so closely together, and no words of mine could convey to the reader the effect of having those two ladies moving about the house—a very dark house. They seemed to shed a new kind of light in every room and passage."

LITERARY TASTE OF A PARISIAN WOMAN.

IN an article entitled "The State of Mind of a Parisienne in 1895," in *L'Illustration*, Paris, January 12, C. de Varigny gives what purports to be an abstract of the opinions of a Parisian woman on various subjects written to himself. Whether this is true, or a mere ruse to enable him to write as he thinks one of his fair compatriots would write, the opinions are none the less interesting. We translate so much of the article as relates to literature.

"She [the Parisian woman] does not pique herself on logic. 'Women have nothing to do with that, intuition taking the place

of it.' Is she quite sure of that? She believes it and says it—that is enough. She is fond of romances and reads all of them, even the most doubtful. Concerning these she thinks as did Sterne. He asked of a woman if she had read his novel 'Tristram Shandy.' 'No,' replied she, 'and, to speak frankly, I am told that it is not proper for a woman to read.' 'My dear good woman,' answered Sterne, 'don't be misled by any such stories. My work is like that two-year-old baby who rolls over and over on your carpet, and shows us, quite innocently, much that it is customary to conceal.'

"Romances, for her, are good only when they deal with love—and after all, whatever we do, we must always return to that subject if we want to interest the woman. . . .

"The most correct literature, to be sure, does not displease her, but she thinks with M. de Thiard, who, in speaking of the sheep-folds of Florian, said: 'I would like them well enough if there were a few wolves in them.' She loves wolves, though they occasionally eat a lamb or two. Moreover, as regards romances, she thinks that those of real life are best of all, and the dramas of passion that are enrolled in the court of assizes interest her greatly. In most of the verdicts acquitting the outraged woman who avenges herself, she sees a sign of the times, an advance toward the recognition of the rights of woman, at least of those rights that pertain to the domain of the heart, for political rights do not concern her.

"She thinks, and not without reason, that the domain of woman is large enough without trying to increase it more, and that in wishing to stretch out the bounds of their empires the greatest conquerors compromised their stability.

"A declared enemy of Ibsen, of Strindberg, of all Scandinavian literature, to which she wishes all possible evil, she protests that if in the twilight objects take on fantastic forms, the forms are surely not more beautiful and at any rate not more true than those seen in full daylight; that when looked at constantly through smoked glass the Sun assumes a soiled aspect and nature becomes sooty; finally, that in wishing to make sight more easy one runs the risk of darkening the understanding. Then the characters in these dramas and romances talk too much for her taste and act too little; they lose themselves in interminable problems, having as little of interest as they have of practical solution, and there is nothing for her but to grope about after them in the dark. She loves the light and the open air—what is simple and may be easily understood. . . . As a woman of spirit, she prefers the romances whose heroine she would like to be; and she finds no rôle to tempt her in the lucubrations of the Northern writers.

"As to their imitators she hates them still worse. They have not the excuse of environment and heredity; their wilful obscurity, their artificial feeling, their complicated methods disgust her prodigiously. Without being a Chauvinist she is a French woman, and intends to remain one, heart and soul.

"She loves history, above all historical memories, for, like Mérimée, she has no taste for any history but anecdote. By that, she means close detail, live characters, without the theatrical devices and *mise en scène* with which the historian so often surrounds his personages. In a great man she wishes to recognize a real man, with his passions, his sympathies, and his antipathies, his aspirations and his weaknesses, his character and his temperament, not one of these cold figures that we have so long seen posing as the frontispieces of books of history, followed by a biographical notice better fitted to fatigue the memory than to satisfy the mind."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, critically reviewing John Davidson's "Ballads and Songs," in *The Chap Book*, says: "Richard Le Gallienne, in comparing William Watson and John Davidson, suggests that Davidson is a great man, and Watson a great manner. This is a statement I am not ready to indorse. I think Watson has much more than a great manner. He has noble and stately thought; a large outlook; and, in his own direction, subtle and keen perception. He knows the moods of the spirit; the reach of the soul; but the human heart does not cry out to him. He waits in the stately Court of the Intellect, and surveys the far heavens through its luminous windows. Davidson, on the contrary, hearkens to the heart's cry. The passionate senses clamor in his lines. Ceaseless unrest assails him. Doubt and faith war in him for mastery. Above all he is human; and, secondly, he is modern. One closes Mr. Davidson's book with reluctance and with a haunting sense of beauty, and power, and the promise of yet greater things to come. He is a young man—scarcely past thirty—what laurels are springing up for him to gather in the future, who shall say? Happily he is not faultless—since for the faultless there is no perspective of hope."

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

CURIOSITIES OF MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY.

MOST of us can remember the time when photography was thought of chiefly, if not wholly, as a means of taking portraits. The marvelous extension of its applications in recent years is one of the wonders of our century. Some of the more interesting and amusing of these are described by William G.



FIG. 1.—Hair Cut and Regrown, and Uncut Hairs.

FitzGerald in *The Strand Magazine*, London, January. We reproduce below parts of his article, together with some of the illustrations.

"Of all the applications of modern science, none is more interesting than the use of the camera as an aid to the detective. . . . Putty used by burglars in removing panes of glass; sections of banisters; drinking-glasses and newspapers have been photographically treated, the finger impressions being carefully compared

with those of suspects in every case. I am bound to say, however, that in this country we are slow to introduce the marvels of modern science into our warfare against the expert criminal. We have no eminent chemist like Dr. Jeserich, of Berlin, who has for more than thirteen years been engaged in continuous conflict with the enemies of society. Like his learned predecessor and



FIG. 2.—Hair of Murdered Woman.

teacher, Professor Sonnenschein, Dr. Jeserich takes rank among the greatest photographic detectives of the civilized world; and I propose to give as briefly as possible a few of the curious cases that have come under his notice.

"Dr. Jeserich resorted to photography, or photomicrography, in order to have the whip-hand of other experts who disputed his



FIG. 3.—Root of Murdered Woman's Hair.

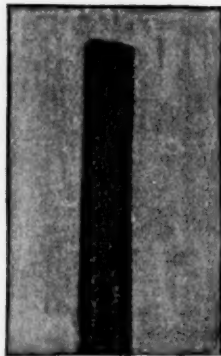


FIG. 4.—Root of Suspected Man's Hair.

microscopical observations. Eleven years ago, a peculiarly atrocious murder was committed in Westphalia, and a small white

hair was found upon the body of the victim—a girl—and was held to be of great importance, seeing that the accused murderer was a gray-haired and bearded man. A hair from the beard of the latter was also forwarded for comparison."

Though the photomicrographs of the two hairs were strikingly similar, the expert at once pronounced the one

found on the body to be from an animal, because the pith extended nearly the whole width of the shaft—a property not possessed by human hairs. Further experiment enabled him to describe the animal from which it had been taken as "an old, yellow, unshaven, smooth-haired, and comparatively short-haired dog." To quote the article further:

"The man under arrest for this murder was liberated on Dr. Jeserich's evidence. Barely a year later, suspicion fell upon another person, who possessed a dog exactly coinciding with the above description. More scientific investigations followed, and

about two months after his arrest the man confessed that he had murdered the girl.

"That it is possible to see from the point of a hair that it has never been cut is shown



FIG. 6.—Color-sensitive Photograph of "April."

by Fig. 1, which is a reproduction of the cut and re-grown point of a human hair, the three hairs at the right of it having never been cut. The photograph shown in Fig. 2 was prepared from the hairs of the victim (a woman) in another murder case. On the clothes of the two men arrested on suspicion were found certain hairs, and it was Dr. Jeserich's duty to ascertain whether these hairs corresponded with hairs taken from the head of the murdered woman.

"A photograph of the point of a hair found on one of the accused demonstrated scientifically that it had been taken from the victim's head. Indeed, not only was the point identical, but the shaft and root also coincided. Fig. 3 shows the well-defined, club-like root of this hair—a little thing, indeed, on which to decide life or death. Fig. 4 shows the root of the hair found upon the second suspect. One more photomicrographic experiment convinced Dr. Jeserich that this was the man's own hair. As illustrating the wondrous accuracy of these investigations, it is interesting to learn that suspect number one confessed his crime a few hours before his death on the scaffold.

"Here is another of Dr. Jeserich's cases. A murderer, upon whose ax marks of blood had been found, declared he had killed a goat eight days before his arrest; human blood corpuscles, however, were found upon the ax, and were photographically compared with authentic goat's blood. In this case, photography, besides plainly showing the difference between the corpuscles, brought other evidence by proclaiming that the ax had been wiped after the deed. One photograph, produced at the trial, showed a place in point—much magnified—on the steel of the ax. It indicated plainly the streaks caused by wiping.

The author next proceeds to the detection of forgeries by pho-



FIG. 5.—Ordinary Photograph of the Word "April."



FIG. 7.—Image from the Eye of a Beetle.

tography, of which he gives several interesting instances. We quote one, as follows:

"Fig. 5 shows a portion of a bill of exchange. No special difference in the writing is noticeable, not even in the word 'April.' The ink appears to be everywhere of the same color, and this photograph appears to the eye to be identical with the original itself.

"The expert, however, has photographed the word 'April' (Fig. 6) by means of color-sensitive plates, which intensify the

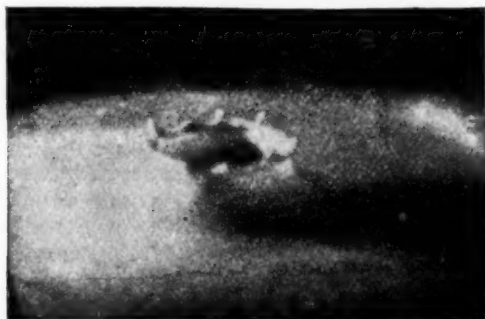


FIG. 8.—The Drop Striking the Milk.

difference of color in inks. Here one can plainly see that a falsification has taken place at the word 'April,' and it is possible to follow, line by line, the various kinds of ink used. The cross-line of the 'A'; the upper corner as well as the down-stroke of the 'p'; the whole of the curved part of the 'p,' and the first part of the 'r'; the dot of the 'i,' and the down-stroke of the 'l,' have been made with a different ink and added to the original writing.

"It is evident that, instead of April, the word 'Mai' (May) was originally written. In this case it was the forger's intention to make the bill payable at an earlier date."

Mr. Fitzgerald now comes to what he calls the purely curious uses of photography, which occupy so vast a field that he is constrained to be "brief to the verge of abruptness." We must be still briefer and content ourselves with giving only a few of his interesting instances. To quote the article:

"Wives have cured intemperate husbands by taking snap-shots of their lords in a state of intoxication, and producing the photographs at breakfast-time. Mighty bridges are tested by taking two photographs on one negative, a heavy train being run across while the second is being taken, so that the sag or depression is shown on the plate. Battle-ships and great buildings in course of construction are periodically photographed in order that the authorities at headquarters may see at a glance what progress is being made.

"This reminds me that Lieutenant Walter Basset, director of the great firm of Maudslay, Son & Field, whose business is

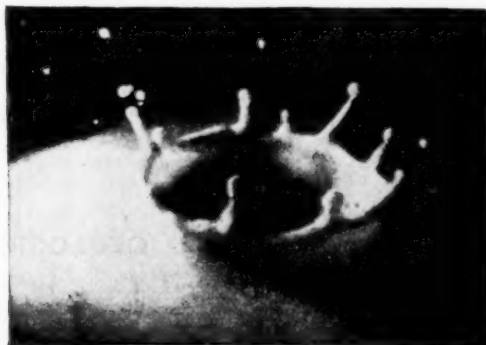


FIG. 9.—The Drop Producing a Crater of Milk.

the engining of war-ships, tells me that photographs of machinery are constantly being sent to Japan, China, and remote parts of the world; and that sales up to a quarter of a million sterling are effected through such photographs. Moreover, these engineers take photographs of the condition of certain contracts on stated days, and claim instalments thereon from foreign Governments. . . .

"Here is one of the most marvelous photographic curios that

has come under my notice; it is a photograph taken from the eye of a defunct beetle, by Professor Exmer, of Vienna, in order to see whether the insect's faceted eyes projected one or many images on to the retina (Fig. 7). The expert set about his extraordinary task in the following way: First of all, of course, he caught his beetle, dissected the eye from the body, and placed it in glycerin on the slide of a microscope. Then he directed the slide toward the window of the laboratory—on a pane of which, by the way, he had pasted the letter R. The window is quite plainly seen. The R is comparatively distinct, too, and one gets a hazy glimpse of a church outside."

In closing we give one of the most interesting of recent instances of chronophotography, perhaps excepting M. Marey's picture of the falling cat, which we reproduced recently in these columns. It is that of a drop of water falling into a pan of milk, taken by Professor Worthington by the light of an electric spark lasting only one hundred-thousandth of a second. The drop is

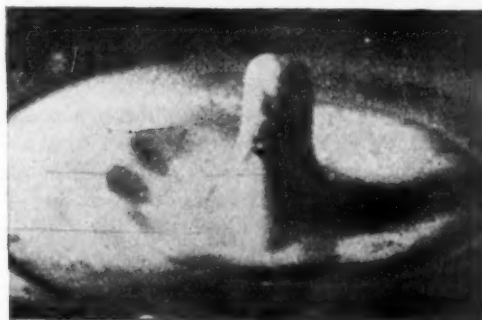


FIG. 10.—The Drop Raising a Column of Milk.

first seen striking the surface of the milk (Fig. 8) and throwing up little drops from a sort of crater (Fig. 9), and lastly, a column of liquid raises itself (Fig. 10), after which the drop subsides.

CAN THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE BE IMPROVED?

THE great increase in the size of bridges in recent years, together with the projection of some that are even larger than those already built, notably the proposed bridge over the Hudson at New York, has given renewed interest to discussions regarding the best form for such a bridge. The ordinary man, who looks at the matter more from an esthetic than an engineering standpoint, is apt to favor the suspension bridge and is satisfied when he learns that a large number of engineers are with him. But while other types of bridge, notably the cantilever, are being steadily improved, so few suspension bridges are built that not much change has been made in them for many years. In discussing the matter in a review of recent reports and treatises on suspension bridges in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, February 9, Rossiter W. Raymond speaks as follows:

"These able discussions leave upon my mind a distinct impression that the science of suspension bridges is really behind that of other forms, and that the economics of such structures have therefore not yet been fairly determined. Without pretending to offer any novel suggestions, I may venture to name two or three particulars, in any one of which, it seems to me, improvements are practicable, and may be confidently expected when our engineers realize what is wanted, and set themselves earnestly at work to furnish it.

"It is certain, in the first place, that the different parts of the suspension bridge might be more carefully proportioned to their actual work. The great and beautiful East River bridge, for example, is notoriously unbalanced in this respect, so that of its similar parts some have a much lower factor of safety than others.

"Moreover, it is conceivable that the laborious laying-up of cables of parallel wires, which take so long a time in erection, and result in cables of equal size (though not to be equally

strained) throughout, might give way to some invention permitting more complete preliminary shop-tests, more rapid erection and more accurate adjustment of material to stress. This improvement may possibly be effected by the increased use of links, instead of continuous wires, for cables.

"Again, the traveling of cables over the top of the towers is an element involving much complication of strains, and seriously increasing the cost. Is it an inherent, necessary evil of the suspension principle?

"In short, the truss, the arch, and the cantilever have been developed in application to a degree of perfection which leaves little prospect of startling improvements. But the suspension bridge has experienced little change, and still offers much room for such improvements in form and method as would greatly diminish its cost, while increasing its effective capacity."

THE FUTURE OF ELECTRICITY.

NOT long since, an American electrician entered a vigorous protest against the oft-uttered remark that "electricity is still in its infancy," maintaining that it is as old, and certainly as vigorous, as any other force of purely modern application. On the other hand, in an article in *The Electrical Engineer*, London, Mr. Sydney F. Walker is constrained to acknowledge that "judged by the age of other branches of science, electricity is still an infant, with all of its manhood's work yet to accomplish." Doubtless the difference lies with the point of view. Looking at what electricity has already done and is doing to-day, it appears to be a very vigorous adult; looking toward what it seems to promise for the future, it may be said by comparison to be yet in babyhood. Concerning some of these promises for the future Mr. Walker has something to say, and we quote below some interesting portions of his article:

"What may we hope for in the future from electricity itself? First, then, the gradual utilization of the forces of nature known as wind and water power, to the gradual displacement of power from the combustion of coal. At irregular periods the world is startled by the cry, What will become of us when our coal fails? We are turning out an increasing number of millions of tons yearly, and the supply is limited. We are squandering our national wealth. What is to become of us as a manufacturing nation? Long before the supply of coal approaches exhaustion its price will increase and our other industries will be crippled. What are we to do? The reply is, in my opinion, that long before the price of coal rises from this cause coal itself will have to fight for its life as an industrial product, just as gas is now doing, the antagonists being wind and water power, delivered where required by the aid of electricity."

Mr. Walker's remarks on electric traction, which we quote immediately below, will read somewhat strangely to Americans, but we must remember that he is writing in England, where the rapid development of the trolley system that has astonished us here in the United States is unknown.

"In the matter of power, . . . the gradual education of consumers in the use of higher voltages will gradually decrease the running cost. There is one use of electric power, however, for which the present outlook does not seem very hopeful, viz, for tramcar driving.

"Notwithstanding all that has been done in America, and the special cases in this country where electricity has been successfully employed, apparently it must be some years, many years, before it can be generally applied to the ordinary street service, unless some unforeseen discovery should be made very shortly. America is not England, and the Black Country is not England; and no matter what may be tolerated there, no English town of importance would be likely to allow the hideous arrangements necessary for the overhead system in any of its principal thoroughfares. The conduit system and the accumulator system await the march of invention. Both are barred by the excessive cost of running."

The outlook in other directions seems to Mr. Walker more favorable. He says:

"Heating by electricity, though only recently introduced, has already made rapid strides; and although where the current to be used for heating is taken from the town supply the cost is still so excessive that it can only be regarded as a luxury, yet there are now many cases where the extra convenience is well worth the extra cost, and there will be many more as time goes on, and as the natural development of the lighting industry produces the usual effect, viz, gradual reduction of cost. . . .

"Whether Messrs. Thwaite and Swinburne's idea of burning the coal and the gas generated in coal-mines at the pit's mouth, and distributing to centers of industry, is ever realized will depend on how soon the developments of wind and water power are made. Possibly some such scheme may come in to assist coal in its battle, in the same way that the Welsbach burner has come in to assist gas now.

"Local conditions, too, will largely rule whether coal, wind, or water shall be used, since the initial outlay will be approximately the same, and the voltages used may be the same. But, since for both the economical consumption of coal at large centers and the utilization of wind and water power, high voltages will be necessary, and the higher the voltage that can be employed the more economical will be the working of the system, may not engineers indulge in a yet bolder dream?

"The dream of ages, the utilization of the gigantic energy of Niagara, is now, in part at least, an accomplished fact; is it too bold to dream of using the energy of the agent that creates Niagara, the Sun itself, by the aid of electricity, to neutralize some of the effects created by the absence of the Sun's rays? Daily, hourly, the whole year round, enormous quantities of energy are delivered directly to the Earth within the tropical zone, yet during the whole year large tracts of land are rendered absolutely valueless to man owing to the want of the heat so abundant in the tropics, while even yet larger tracts are deprived of a considerable part of their fertility from the same cause. Is it too bold a dream to imagine a portion of the superfluous heat of the tropics delivered within the icebound regions by the aid of electricity? What would our ancestors have thought if any one had foretold in their days the present use of Niagara? . . .

"It is now some years since Lord Rayleigh discovered that the large raindrops we are so familiar with in thunder-showers are due to electrification, and consequent aggregation, of the fine particles of moisture present in the atmosphere. It is also some years since Prof. Oliver Lodge added to Lord Rayleigh's work the discovery that floating dust particles might be aggregated in the same manner as the raindrops are by discharges of static electricity. Yet beyond an apparently crude experiment on lead-dust, no use has been made of either of these brilliant discoveries.

"Is it too bold, wickedly bold, to hope that in the future, by means of electricity, we may be able, at least in part, to control our seasons? Why need we have a dry Summer, as in 1893, when the moisture is present in the atmosphere, and can be made to descend? Why need we have superlatively wet seasons if the atmosphere is not allowed to retain a superabundance of moisture, when it may be caused to discharge its cargo when desired? Why should not our Government vote a large sum to working out these problems? Can we doubt that if the discoveries had been made by French physicists the French Government would not have given every assistance, instead of standing coldly by, supremely indifferent, until the time arrived when the discovery may bear taking? Is it too much to hope that the coming year may see some little thing done in this direction?"

NEW PHASE IN AN OLD GEOLOGICAL BATTLE.

NO contest between experts has ever been waged more sharply than that concerning the nature of the mineral named *Eozoön*. This name in itself marks a point gained by one of the warring factions, derived as it is from the Greek *ἑως*, dawn, and *ζῷον*, animal, and indicating the belief that it represents the earliest animal life whose remains are preserved to us. The opponents of this belief have denied that it is a fossil at all, and have asserted that the appearance regarded as evidence of organic structure is simply mineralogical. These were once in the minority; now, according to *Natural Science*, London, February, they have triumphed unreservedly, though probably the

other side would deny that they had attained any such position of advantage. We quote below from the magazine above mentioned:

"It has fallen to Dr. Johnston-Lavis, by reason of his intimate acquaintance with the formation of the Somma-Vesuvian area, and to Dr. J. W. Gregory, intimate with zoological as well as petrological structures, finally to work out and demonstrate, in the most conclusive manner, that the structure known as *Eozoön* is completely paralleled by some structures seen in the ejected blocks of Monte Somma. It is not a little singular that this parallelism has remained unobserved so long, for a specimen of ejected block from this volcano, which has been accepted without hesitation by some of those who have contended for the organic nature of *Eozoön* as true *Eozoön*, has been in the collections of the British Museum more than half a century, and formed part of the series brought by Sir W. J. Hamilton. This block, of which any quantity can be obtained, is an altered limestone which occurs fragmentarily in the pumice of the series of explosions that excavated the Atrio del Cavallo. . . .

"Whatever may have been the past history of the dispute, we at present cannot regret it, for it gave rise to a long series of interesting papers, and called forth such an amount of research into organic and inorganic structures as no other object has succeeded in doing. At the same time, it teaches that extreme caution is necessary when dealing with structures difficult of explanation and presenting peculiarities at once characteristic of biological and petrological forms; and while it urges less dogmatism, it shows how necessary it is for the specialist in one branch to call to his aid specialists in other branches, even when examining a structure which appears so obviously to belong to forms with which he is familiar."

How Does Electricity Kill?—In a paper in *Electrical Engineering*, January 2, Mr. La Roche states that death may be caused either by few shocks of long duration or by numerous shorter ones. According to his view, prolonged shocks probably cause disintegration of tissue, but the second method is more certain and quicker. To destroy animal life the best way is to give many shocks in quick succession for about 30 seconds, using either the direct or alternating current, the voltage being 1,200 to 1,500. The author believes that the harmlessness of alternating currents of high frequency, as proved by D'Arsonval and others, is due to the fact that "with an alternating current of high frequency, say 16,000, a body would act as a condenser, choking back the current, and the higher the frequency of the alternations the greater the impedance of the current, so that after the first contact was made there would be no sensation of current passing." M. La Roche states that it has been demonstrated that a current of 1 to 10 amperes does not destroy the vital organs, but that this takes place only with currents of 10 to 20 amperes; smaller currents, no matter what the voltage may be, simply cause suspended animation. To this last statement *The Electrical World*, New York, January 19, takes exception, and asserts that a number of linemen have been killed by currents whose amount was only 9 amperes. For the benefit of the reader it should be stated that the amperage of a current measures only its quantity, corresponding to the amount of flow of a stream of water, while its voltage corresponds to the pressure or "head" of the water; the energy of the current, or the work it is capable of doing, depending on the product of the two factors.

The Power of the Imagination.—The ability of a person to produce actual physical effects on his own body by mere thought has received some striking illustrations in past time, and at the risk of giving undue encouragement to the advocates of the mind-cure, who regard this ability as a normal condition rather than as a product of vivid emotion or great excitement, we quote an account of another case of the kind, communicated by Dr. T. T. Eskridge, of Denver, Col., to *The Alienist and Neurologist*, St. Louis, January. Says Dr. Eskridge: "As illustrative of the influence of fear or apprehension upon the vascular system, I give the following case of a highly intelligent lady well known to myself. Although the emotion had for its object another person, it none the less acted, sympathetically, in her own system: One day she was walking past a public institution and observed a child, in whom she was particularly interested, coming out

through an iron gate. She saw that he let go the gate after opening it and that it seemed likely to close upon him, and concluded that it would do so with such force as to crush his ankle; however, this did not happen. 'It was impossible,' she says, 'by word or act to be quick enough to meet the supposed emergency; and, in fact, I found I could not move, for such intense pain came on in the ankle corresponding to the one which I thought the boy would have injured, that I could only put my hand on it to lessen its extreme painfulness. I am sure I did not move so as to strain or sprain it. The walk home—the distance of about a quarter of a mile—was very laborious, and, in taking off my stocking, I found a circle around the ankle, as if it had been painted with red-currant juice, with a large spot of the same on the outer part. By morning the whole foot was inflamed, and I was a prisoner to my bed for many days.'"

Lost Blood Replaced with Salt Water.—Dr. Wyeth, speaking at the meeting of the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons, strongly recommended the injection into the circulation, through a vein, of hot salt solution to take the place, in part, of the volume of blood which has been lost as a result of accident. As reported by *The Railway Age*, he spoke as follows: "The solution which I have employed, running in as much as five pints in a single operation, is composed of clean water, which has been boiled and allowed to cool to 110° or 120° F., or just as hot as the hand can bear, to every pint of which a teaspoonful of common salt is added. I have seen the pulse go from 140, in cases of tremendous hemorrhage, steadily down to 70 to the minute within two minutes of the injection of a pint of this solution. While it may be used cooler than 110° F., and in some emergencies this may be necessary, it is safer to give it as hot as 110° to 120°, because the cold solution robs the body of its heat, while the hot solution carries heat with it, and thus adds to the maintenance of the normal temperature. The apparatus is simple, a metal or glass pipette to go into the vein, a rubber tube three or four feet long, and an irrigator bag or vessel."

SCIENCE NOTES.

"THE new industrial substance to which we have referred on several occasions," says *Industries and Iron*, "is now known as 'Viscose.' . . . We formerly described this product as a fire-proof celluloid. This description, so far as it goes, is correct; but it expresses only a portion of the new material. This can be manufactured with almost any degree of resistance, varying from ivory, ebony, or horn, to almost that of indiarubber. The process of manufacture is, as we understand, comparatively inexpensive with that employed for the ordinary celluloid, while the raw stock, consisting mainly of waste products, conduces still further to economy of production. The manufacture of 'Viscose' is proceeding simultaneously with this country in America, where, as we have recently mentioned, the authors of the discovery were awarded the John Scott Medal and Premium of the Franklin Institute."

"In a recent letter to Sir Henry Howorth," says *Natural Science*, "Mr. H. C. Mercer, of the University of Pennsylvania, announces the discovery of an interesting bone-cave in that State. It was discovered during blasting operations, in a limestone quarry, and is close to a similar cavern which was opened in 1870, and some of the remains from which were described by Cope. The whole is filled to the roof with a stratified deposit, consisting of fragments of limestone, clay, and sand, in which numerous bones occur. These are all broken, and are said to include remains of mastodon, tapir, sloth, peccary, ox, bear, and, probably, of birds. No remains of man, fishes, or mollusca have yet been met with."

ACCORDING to *Cassier's Magazine*, the smallest generator of electrical or mechanical energy in the world is a battery constructed by one of the electricians of the Boston Telephone Company, consisting of an ordinary glass bead, through which two wires, one of copper, and the other of iron, are looped and twisted so as to prevent their coming in contact. The wires act as electrodes, and a drop of acidulated water in the bead causes a current to flow. It has been used in signaling to a distance of nearly two hundred miles.

"COAL is on top again and likely to remain;" such is the dictum of the Pittsburg correspondent of *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, February 16. He goes on as follows: "The end of natural gas don't seem to be far off; hundreds have been compelled to fall back on coal or starve. The mills and workshops are returning to coal as fast as the changes in the furnaces can be made. The main pipes are leaking badly at many places."

THE Egyptian Government has just granted a concession for an electric road in Cairo. It is suggested that as the Pyramids are but eight miles distant, those famous monuments of antiquity may yet serve as the terminus of a trolley road.

AN English surgeon treats wounds by the application of gases and medicated vapors, of which oxygen is the most important.

WATERCRESS grown in sewer-polluted water may cause typhoid.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

AURICULAR confession is generally looked upon as an institution peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church, yet it is not unfrequently practised in the English Church and even sometimes in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, divines of the High Church school urging its adoption and defending its propriety and expediency. The views of those who advocate it are well represented by Mr. T. T. Carter, who contributes to *The Nineteenth Century*, February, an answer to an attack upon the confessional made in the January number of the same review by Mr. Teignmouth Shore. A large part of the article is taken up with quotations from divines of the English Reformation period, designed to show that they did not reject confession but only the Roman Catholic doctrine that it is a sacrament and necessary to salvation. After establishing this point, to his own satisfaction at least, he goes on as follows:

"It may appear strange, if these things are so, that confession to a priest, together with other Sacramental ordinances, which have been of late so freely taught among us, should appear to many as a mere accretion upon our proper and legitimate system, the invention of the Oxford Movement. This was actually said lately in a leading article of *The Times*. It would seem from Mr. Shore's article that this idea has also entered into his view of the present condition of our Church life, and to many there may be need of some explanation—how it could be, if the views above stated are correct as to such doctrines leavening the Church up to the end of the Seventeenth Century and beyond it, as acknowledged and accepted principles in active operation, they should have fallen into such oblivion that their assertion now appears to be a novelty, and awakens in many such strenuous opposition. I cannot myself doubt as to the cause. There supervened upon the Revolution the secession of the non-jurors, and this comprehended no less than 400 priests and eight bishops, including the Primate. The men who clung to the belief of the divine right of kings, and to whom their oath to the exiled family was a part of their religion, were also the main upholders of the higher view of the Church's system. They were succeeded by men of a different stamp, and with these came in a lower view of Church life. There is no mistaking the difference between those who seceded in consequence of their reverence for their oath, and those who were able to accommodate themselves to the new order of things and the new principles of government. The consequences of such a change extended throughout the Church as well as throughout the State. There were families that retained the old usages. There were individual witnesses to the forgotten truths among the clergy, but they were comparatively, like angels' visits, few and far between, as *voces clamantium in deserto* [voices crying in the wilderness]. The Oxford Movement was, as it were, the rising up again to the surface for the first time, after more than a century, of the stream which had so long been hidden underground, bringing with it the treasures of Catholic truth, held in abeyance during the interval. The Oxford Movement was the rising to the surface of the teaching and uses of the days of Andrews and Jeremy Taylor and George Herbert and Cosin and Ken."

This, according to Mr. Carter, accounts for the different courses of men like Keble and Pusey, who remained faithful to the Church, and of Newman and his followers, who left it for the Roman Catholic faith. The former had been brought up in the traditions of the old non-jurors, and were "conscious of the solid groundwork of the system which they had inherited." Mr. Carter goes on as follows:

"This is the true explanation of the contrast between the last century and the present, which so many view with surprise and suspicion. The Evangelical movement led the way out of the 'Slough of Despond'; the Oxford Movement completed the recovery.

"Mr. Teignmouth Shore, at the close of his article, in summing

up, questions, though without expressing any opinion, whether confession to a priest be 'calculated to promote or to hinder the growth of a robust, vigorous tone of religion, whether its influence, where it has extensively prevailed, has been to develop or to destroy social purity, to strengthen or to sap the foundations of social and of national life.' It is not difficult to see to which alternative he inclines. No doubt, the moral effects of confession are a fair criterion by which to judge of its value. One could wish to ask Mr. Shore whether he thinks a troubled and sin-laden soul a good foundation for the growth of Christian manliness, or an over-scrupulous and misguided conscience a hopeful source of moral vigor, and whether there may not be strength and peace for such in the assurance of forgiveness and renewed life, through the Blessed Spirit, which the Christian priesthood claims to give as part of its divinely appointed ministry, as a Sacramental ordinance. It has been one of the unfortunate results of the strain put upon the conscience by an arbitrary rule, that the very essential features of a merciful remedy for spiritual distress has been misconstrued. The essence of slavery has been introduced where the object has been the removal of hindrances to the soul's free communion with its God. The idea of subjection to human authority has to many minds taken the place of trust in the strengthening of the higher faculties of the regenerate life by a supernatural agency. Confession is a practical matter. Only those who are accustomed to its exercise can judge whether, when rightly used according to the Church's intention, it interferes with the soul's true liberty, whether it strengthens or weakens the moral fiber. To have secured freedom for its exercise is the safeguard of priest and people alike. Some, indeed, of our chief divines speak of necessity, but they mean moral, not absolute, necessity. There are different ways in which God guides His children, and different remedies applicable to their several needs. The aim of the Church of England is to combine personal freedom as to all spiritual things with ready access to all means of grace, and this necessarily involves difference of method."

ANOTHER LOCATION OF PARADISE.

A FEW years ago the famous Assyriologist, Frederick Delitzsch, issued a book entitled "Wo lag das Paradies?" [Where was Paradise situated?] in which he declared that the Biblical description of the rivers of Paradise corresponds exactly to the canal and river system of Babylonia. He accordingly located Paradise there. Since then a very lively discussion has taken place on the subject. The latest ideas have been gathered by Paul Haupt. In *Ueber Land und Meer* he writes:

"It was a foregone conclusion that Delitzsch's theory was untenable, in spite of the enormous ingenuity and learning spent in its support. . . .

"It has taken centuries to come to a correct geography. The old geographers thought that the Earth was surrounded by the ocean. In the Middle Ages the monks disputed whether it was orthodox to believe the Earth round or square. Lionardo Dati said, 1422, that one could best understand the shape of the Earth by imagining a Latin T lying in a big O; thus, ⊕. The O would represent the ocean, which surrounded the Earth; the long line of the T would be the Mediterranean; the lower end of the top cross-line the Nile, and the upper one the river Don, which runs into the Sea of Azov. In the middle or the center of the circle is Jerusalem, the center of the Earth; easterly was Paradise.

"The Greek writer Arrian (about 166 B.C.) tells us that Alexander the Great thought he had discovered the sources of the Nile in India. Alexander wrote to his mother about his discovery. He learned later that he was mistaken, but many of his contemporaries believed the first story. It is, therefore, no wonder that a Palestinian writer as late as three centuries after Alexander should have similar unclear notions about the streams of Paradise. Learned geographers of our day have long believed that the Nile and the Niger were connected. Before 1489 the coast-lines of Africa were not known.

"Hipparchus was the founder of modern exact geographical methods. This must be kept in mind when we study the subject of the location of Paradise.

"Two of the streams of Paradise are easily identified, namely,

Euphrates and Tigris. The Hebrew narrator counted from East to West, and that makes these two rivers fourth and third, respectively, in the number. Gihon is No. 2 and is said to flow around Ethiopia. Gihon must accordingly be a river which flows from the same spring as Euphrates and Tigris and later runs into Ethiopia. In reality there is no such river, but when Alexander could believe that he had discovered the sources of the Nile in India, we need not wonder at the Biblical mistake. The Old Testament writer evidently meant by Gihon the imaginary upper course of the Nile in Asia. The Hebrew narrator takes much trouble to explain the first river, Pison. Not only the country but also its export products are mentioned, such as pure gold, precious bdellium-raisin, probably another name for myrrh, and the shohamstone, which in our Bible translations is wrongly given as onyx; it means pearls, according to the cuneiform writings. Havilah, or 'the land of sand,' can be nothing but Arabia. Havilah is the old Hebrew name for the Arabian peninsula, excepting the Northern parts. Havilah in the Old Testament everywhere means South Arabia. Pison, which runs around Havilah, must be the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. It is singular that nobody has seen this easy explanation before. The Hebrew narrator thought that the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea formed a river which ran around Arabia, with the exception of the Northern parts, and that this river sprang from the same source as the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the imaginary upper course of the Nile. There is nothing against considering the Persian Gulf a river from the standpoint of the old writers. The Assyrians called the Gulf 'the bitter stream' or the 'salt-water river'; they even used that name for the ocean. In Hebrew and Arabic there is no clear distinction between river and sea. The same word is used for the Mediterranean, for the Euphrates, and for the Nile, and old maps are common on which the Euphrates and Tigris are drawn as broad as the Mediterranean. . . .

"The result we arrive at is that the author of Genesis meant to locate Paradise in Northern Mesopotamia.

"If we try to locate Paradise according to our modern geographical knowledge, then we must say that the Hebrew imagination located it on the South side of the Caucasus. From the standpoint of the Palestinian narrator that would be 'toward the East' and near the sources of the Euphrates and Tigris, westerly from Nod, the region of the Turanian nomads, Cain's descendants. It would also be 'toward the North' of the then known world, in that mysterious region from which God comes when he descends upon the Earth—which was the Jewish belief in the time of the Babylonian captivity.

"This (late) belief about God's residence on Earth is probably

the real reason for the location of Paradise at the source of the streams. The Babylonians, from whom the Hebrews borrowed the idea of Paradise and the 'tree of life'—the world-tree—imagined God's Garden at the termination of the four rivers, Euphrates, Tigris, Kercha, and Ka-

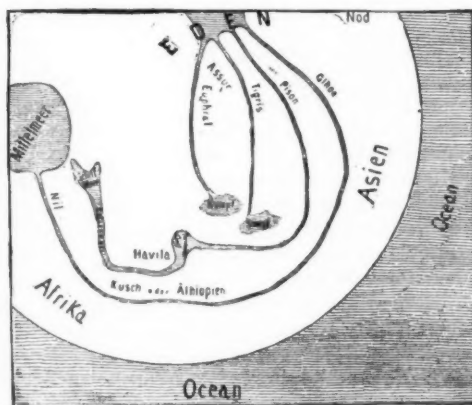


FIG. 1.

run, which in very ancient times ran separately into the Persian Gulf, 'the salt-water river.'

"The four rivers are there, though they now do not separately run into the Gulf. The Delta pushes yearly twenty meters into the Gulf.

"The Jews placed God's Garden in the North because they believed God came from the North."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Our illustrations show: Fig. 1. The location of Paradise on the basis of the geographical knowledge of the Hebrew narrator who compiled Genesis.

Fig. 2. A copy of a cuneiform map representing a Babylonian chart. The two concentric circles represent the "salt-water

river," or the ocean encircling the Babylonian Earth. The circles are evidently drawn with a pair of compasses. The outer circle is about 6.5 millimeters wide; the inner, 4.2. There are small triangles on the left, indicating islands. Originally there were seven, but most of them are now broken off. It is interesting to notice that to the left of the island which is broken off, the distance is given: "two doppel hours between" and "here the Sun is no more to be seen." The small circles inside the inner-most of the two large ones indicate cities on the Euphrates. The parallel lines which run downward represent the Euphrates, which ran lengthwise through the Babylonian square. The largest part



FIG. 2.

of Babylon lies on the left (easterly) bank of the Euphrates. The left bank is distinctly called *schadû*, East. Below, toward the South, the Euphrates does not terminate in the sea, but in the *apparu*, the "swamp." The chart is, under any circumstance, not younger than the Biblical description of Paradise.

WANTED: AN AMERICAN JUDAISM.

THE answers to this question, What is Judaism? as given by modern rabbis, are, we are told, as "variable as the number of definitions offered." The editor of *The Menorah Monthly*, February, organ of the B'nai B'rith, sets himself to answer the question from the standpoint of the advanced modern leaders of Judaism, and, in the course of his answers, to appeal for an American Judaism. To this day, he says, "accusations are hurled forth against the Jews, charges of impossible crimes preferred, which could not live a day were the essence, the principles, and the practises of the Jewish religion known." Many young Jews know no more of their own religion than of Christianity, and "are professors of Judaism simply because they are not Christians." The base of the religion "is the same to-day as it was three thousand years ago." The writer says:

"There has never been a change in the basis, the fundamental principle of the Jewish religion. This basis is clearly laid down in the words with which the Bible opens: 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the Earth,' and in the words of the first word of the Decalogue: 'I am the Lord thy God.' Belief in God as the creator of the universe and in the fatherhood of God is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and end of the Jewish faith. Every other injunction and command flows from it: 'You shall be holy, because I am holy'; 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; 'Be just, be merciful, let no untruth fall from thy lips,' and all the moral lessons which Judaism enjoins. This belief carried Israel through all the storms which it weathered, and preserved it to this day."

But while the unaltering character of this basis is thus asserted, changes have been going steadily on in the ceremonial practises of the religion. We quote again:

"Ceremonies which expressed great truths and valuable verities at one time became mummeries and meaningless observances, which tended more to degrade the Jewish religion than to lift it up. Thus the institution of sacrificial worship had to be dropped, and Maimonides was compelled to explain away the anthropomorphic expressions of the Bible by the plea that the Torah speaks in a language which might be intelligible to its disciples. The *Kabbala* arose at a time when Jewish philosophers recognized

the need of infusing a living spirit into the dry bones of legalism, but was affected by the trend of mysticism, and degenerated from a philosophy into a magical jugglery. The train of liberal philosophical speculation which marked the close of the last century and the beginning of ours did not leave the Jewish religion unaffected, but only touched the outer garb, not the inner kernel. But the garb which fitted bygone ages had to be changed, had to be refitted; ceremonies which had the sanctity of ancient tradition became meaningless, and the life went out of them. They could not be reconciled with the advance of the age, with the philosophical conception of a rising civilization, and the people, without consulting any rabbi, threw them aside, and many of them left the synagogue altogether, because the *non possumus* of the old rabbis made it impossible for them to remain in affiliation with the system officially upheld."

After referring to the question, Is Judaism the product of the Bible? and answering that "the Bible is the product of Judaism," the writer refers to questions of recent Biblical criticism, and declares that these are not for the pulpit but for the scholar and critic only. He continues as follows:

"The question is whether the religious practises, insisted upon now as an essential part of Judaism, as a religion of the heart, serve their purpose or not. Those which are in accord with the Jewish spirit of the past, and are not in conflict with the scientific and philosophical verities of the age, should be, and must be, retained, and surrounded with that reverence which endears them to heart, mind, and home. Those which are not must be discarded, and all the sermons delivered from orthodox pulpits cannot save them from consignment to the grave.

"Judaism, to fulfil its mission as a religion of humanity, must be adapted to the conditions of life, in order to become a living religion. This, however, cannot be accomplished by one man, by one rabbi, by one teacher. It must be the work of the united thought, the united conviction, the united scholarship of the Jewish clergy throughout the land. Reforming at one's sweet will, instituting ceremonies which merely have the marks of a neighboring church from which they are borrowed, pandering to the clamors of a sensation-loving congregation, making capital for the rhetorical excellence of an individual at the expense of the life of Judaism, must be frowned down, and no one else is more interested in frowning it down than the rabbis themselves. There is no question of the honesty and conscientious conviction of most of our rabbis, but the individual efforts are not infrequently made with a view to differ with the reforms instituted by the rabbi of a neighboring congregation. United conference, deliberation, and consideration are needed in order to establish an American Judaism which shall appeal to the hearts of the growing generation, and shall become a beacon-light to the Jewish church abroad."

AN OBJECT-LESSON FOR PROTESTANTS.

RELIGIOUS conditions in the little town of Westerly, R. I., form the theme for a study of Protestantism by Rev. W. B. Hale. The inquiry which he sets on foot is "whether Protestantism, considered logically, is not essentially un-Christian," and the purpose which he appears to have in mind is to induce the Protestant Episcopal Church to stop "playing into the hands of the papal Church by yielding to it the most noble of appellations and contenting ourselves with the most ignoble."

The article (*Forum*, February) is entitled "A Religious Study of a Baptist Town." In Westerly, it appears, there are six Baptist churches, three of which are Seventh-Day Baptists. These Seventh-Day Baptists are taken by Mr. Hale to be the extreme representatives of the spirit of Protestantism, while Christ Church, a new Episcopal church that is beginning to wrest from the Baptists their dominant position, and which is "representative of a reformed church which is not, accurately speaking, Protestant," is taken as the embodiment of an idea "the exact and logical opposite" of that animating the Baptists. The relation of the Baptists to each other and to the Episcopalians forms the subject of Mr. Hale's study. We are told that—

"The one great fact concerning the town, the shadow upon its

existence, the block in the path of its progress, the strange, distressing and bewildering occurrence which weekly chills its religious enthusiasm, is the observance of different holy-days by two parties, who, denying each other by their most apparent feature, keep up the ghastly farce of calling each other 'brother.' Three of the Baptist churches keep Saturday, and disregard Sunday."

"No device," Mr. Hale says, "could more completely disorganize society or disturb business." These "desecrators of the Lord's Day in Westerly," as he calls the Seventh-Day Baptists, are protected by special statutes. He proceeds to trace their history. They are descended from the Anabaptists, "the most consistently and logically Protestant of the sects that arose after Luther." These Anabaptists "were able to denounce the attitude of the mass of Reformers as half-hearted and inconsistent." They carried Protestantism to its logical result in denouncing infant baptism, by which "the Catholic Church of Christ chiefly proclaims the unity of the family of men," but which Protestantism, founded on the individualistic view of society, and maintaining that no child is entitled to be called a child of God "except in virtue of some voluntary personal act on its own part," cannot consistently indorse. These same "thoroughgoing" Anabaptists "pointed out that the observance of the first day of the week rested upon precisely the same authority as that for the holy-days which had been abolished among dissenters, and they demanded the restoration of the Jewish Sabbath." This position also, Mr. Hale thinks, is absolutely valid from the Protestant standpoint. He says:

"The whole issue between the Church and Protestantism focuses itself in the contest between the Lord's Day and the Sabbath. One is witness to the authority of the body of redeemed humanity to make laws supersessive even of Mosaic commandments; the other is the individualistic denial of such authority. The Lord's Day is Christian; the Sabbath is not. I now venture to inquire whether the sect of Seventh-Day Baptists, affiliating with Judaism, does not reveal itself as a lapse from the religion of Jesus? In this inquiry is involved the question whether Protestantism, considered logically, is not essentially un-Christian."

By the Lord's Day, as Mr. Hale explains elsewhere, he means the Sunday as observed by the Episcopal Church, to which Church "Sunday is just such a day as are Easter, Christmas, Epiphany, and the Saints' Days, and depends for its character solely upon the decree of the Church." Mr. Hale then proceeds as follows:

"If this [the position of the Seventh-Day Baptists] is the logical outcome of Protestantism, what is Protestantism? Let us confess: It is an admission that divisions among men are normal. It is a negative which presumes the existence of something besides itself. Protestantism cannot exist unless there is something against which to protest. It recognizes that 'something,' appeals to it, confesses it a prior fact, every time it names its own name. Its wickedness is that it does not, and cannot, anticipate the extinction of that against which it protests, for in that extinction the possibility of Protestantism would become extinct. It regards division as natural and necessary. Disintegration is its principle, its product, and its doom. Protest begets protest, and ever into further division divided bodies take their way. The end of the process is not reached until absolute individualism is attained.

"But individualism is just what Christianity contemplates as the evil from which men are to be saved. Its ethics teach that personality is achieved only in association. Its grandest proclamation is the paradox that a grain of wheat, except it fall into the ground and die, abideth alone; its supreme symbol is the Cross, the witness lifted above the centuries that the very death of one for the race is the victory for the one and the race alike. So the mission of Christ was the founding of a Kingdom. That was the word most often on His lips. He did not set going a set of pious sayings. He wrote not a line, save once in the sand. He founded a Kingdom. He told scores of parables explaining what the Kingdom was like. He was accused of being a King. He affirmed before His judges that such He was. The inscription over the cross proclaimed Him the head of a Kingdom. Every act of His was to lift men up from individualism, and make them

members of a divine Society. Any principle which ends in individualism, therefore, if allowed to run its course, is bound to reveal itself as un-Christian.

"Seventh-Day Baptists are better than their logic would make them; let us hope every Christian sect is. Baptists, most consistent of Protestants, are still saved by their glorious inconsistency to be worthy and noble members of the Church which their theology would deny.

"But may not this pursuit of its logic do something toward reclaiming us from our infatuation with a pernicious principle? Is it not time we perceived the essential weakness of a negative designation? There is much in the form of statements, and there is much in names. How long do we propose to continue playing into the hands of the papal Church by yielding to it the most noble of appellations, and contenting ourselves with the most ignoble? When every Christian body begins to boast of every Catholic feature it can claim, and all together put away that common name which confesses Rome a greater fact, we shall be far along toward the day when at last our groping hands will meet."

A CATHOLIC'S CRITICISM OF THE LATEST ENCYCLICAL.

IF we are to credit a recent article by "a Roman Catholic Layman," Pope Leo's recent encyclical "to the Church in the United States" is likely to undo all the good which the liberal and progressive course of Monsignor Satolli, Cardinal Gibbons, and Archbishop Ireland has done. This layman writes in *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, February 14), and the editor assures us that he is a man of "education and influence."

He begins by referring to the divisions of feeling in the Catholic Church in this country, and to the position of Monsignor Satolli, whom he lauds highly both for his success as a peace-maker and for his liberal and progressive spirit. Under the leadership of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, supported by the Papal Delegate, the Church has been drawing closer to the American people, and winning their love, admiration, and esteem. Now comes the Encyclical, and the writer bewails its tone as follows:

"For months we have been told that to heal all dissensions, to establish peace between the clergy and their ecclesiastical superiors, to afford to Monsignor Satolli an opportunity to display, so to say, ecclesiastical omnipotence, it was only necessary to wait for the encyclical which has just appeared; that this would enlarge his powers and authority, and leave him at liberty to settle all disputes between laity and clergy, and among the members of the hierarchy. Now the encyclical has arrived, and as a Catholic, an American Catholic, I want to know what it means and what good it has accomplished. If I read it aright, it undoes all that Archbishop Ireland, Cardinal Gibbons, and Monsignor Satolli had been seeking to accomplish. In every sentence almost it is antagonistic to the spirit and policy breathed and advocated by those prelates. It advises Catholics to shun the society of others except under the pressure of necessity. What a reflection upon the policy advocated, in the instance above cited, by the personal conduct of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland! What could be suggested more odious to a citizen educated under the influence of our national institutions, and in accordance with that spirit which guarantees freedom of thought and speech to all, and which, therefore, necessarily makes the thought and utterance of each as little entitled to reproach or condemnation as that of his neighbor! If Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland had adopted the correct policy in relation to the Catholic Church in America, then that policy has been emphatically condemned by the encyclical, and the spirit of progress, tolerance, and fraternity which they and Monsignor Satolli had intended to display for the purpose of conciliating the members of other creeds, who need to be conciliated, has been absolutely and unqualifiedly repudiated as inconsistent with the spirit of Catholicism emanating from Rome."

The utterances of the encyclical to which special objection is taken are these:

"Any society, therefore, which is ruled by and servilely obeys persons who are not steadfast for the right and friendly to religion, is capable of

being extremely prejudicial to the interests as well of individuals as of the community. Beneficial it cannot be. Let this conclusion, therefore, remain firm—to shun not only those associations which have been openly condemned by the judgment of the Church, but those also which in the opinion of intelligent men, and especially of the bishops, are regarded as suspicious and dangerous. Nay, rather, unless forced by necessity to do otherwise, Catholics ought to prefer to associate with Catholics, a course which will be very conducive to the safe-guarding of their faith. As presidents of societies thus formed among themselves it would be well to appoint either priests or upright laymen of weight and character, guided by whose counsel they should endeavor peacefully to adopt and carry into effect such measures as may seem most advantageous to their interests.

"But moreover (a fact which it gives me pleasure to acknowledge), thanks are due to the equity of the laws which obtain in America and to the customs of the well-ordered republic, for the Church among you, unopposed by the constitution and government of your nation, fettered by no hostile legislation, protected against violence by the common laws and the impartiality of the tribunals, is free to live and act without hindrance; yet, though all this is true, it would be very erroneous to draw the conclusion that in America is to be sought the type of the most desirable status of the Church, or that it would be universally lawful or expedient for State and Church to be, as in America, dissevered and divorced. . . . She would bring forth more abundant fruits if, in addition to liberty, she enjoyed the favor of the laws and the patronage of the public authority."

These utterances are contrasted with those of Archbishop Ireland's address on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Cardinal Gibbons's consecration, urging the Church not to stand isolated from the age. "The age demands liberty," said the Archbishop, "with good government; let us be models of patriotism, of civic virtue, of loyalty to the country's institutions, and no suspicion will ever exist that Catholics are the allies of buried régimes, the enemies of liberty, civil or political." The tone of the encyclical, it is suggested, is due to "other influences than the personal intelligence and will of Leo XIII.," and the presence in Rome of George Bliss, of New York, "a recent convert to Catholicism and private counsel of Archbishop Corrigan," is alluded to as perhaps one of these "influences."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

WARREN, MASS., Feb. 15, 1895.

EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST:—In the DIGEST of July, 1894, appeared an editorial statement that Meadville Seminary was the first theological seminary to open its doors to women. Again has this matter been brought to my notice by the same statement in the February, '95, number of *The Homiletic Review*. The fact is that Canton Theological School opened its doors to women in 1860 or thereabouts, over twenty years before Meadville; and the first woman minister coming from that institution was Rev. Olympia Brown.

Yours truly,

W. W. GLEASON.

By way of rebuke to queasy or over-nice persons who object to a common Communion Cup, the editor of *The Christian Advocate* says: "When we consider that such persons are willing to ride in Pullman cars, and be waited on by those who prepare food on the trains; to dine at railway restaurants; to sit in crowded street cars; to hold by straps that have been used, for aught they know, by the very offscourings of civilization five minutes before they took them; that they are willing to eat bread that has been kneaded by human hands, and soups and sauces that have been tasted, and many other things handled over and over again, by cooks of whom they know nothing—African, Chinese, German, Irish, or native—and use milk; that they should develop such fastidiousness at the Lord's table as to be unwilling to touch their lips to the wine because of possible unpleasant contact in occasional instances which they are unable to foresee, is certainly unworthy the serious consideration of the Church of Jesus Christ."

At the Bible Institute in Chicago, there is to be held during the month of April a special course in the English Bible and a study of the various methods of personal work as applied in the missionary activities of that city. The course in the English Bible will be conducted by Prof. W. W. White, on Old Testament Prophecy, the Acts and Epistles, and by Superintendent Torrey, on the First Epistle of John. Professor Towner will hold classes in the musical department. A special course on the great fundamental doctrines of the Bible, as regeneration, sanctification, justification, the Holy Spirit, etc., will be conducted by Superintendent Torrey.—*The Independent*.

WHERE IS IT?—A copy of the first Bible ever printed in America has been found. It was printed in Boston in 1761, by Samuel Kneeland. As it was against the law at that time for any one to print a Bible, without the permission of the King, the printer modestly suppressed his own name and fraudulently placed that of Mark Baskett, the King's authorized printer in London, on the title page as the printer.—*The Christian Herald*.

MR. JOHNNY: "I didn't see you at church yesterday. You ought to have been there. We had a young man from the theological college preach to us."

UNCLE BLACKIE: "I knows dat, boss, en' hits exactly de reason I didn't kum. I 'lows no stujents to practise on me."—*The Philadelphia Inquirer*.

TUCKER: "Why do I look so troubled? Well, last night I dreamed I died and was buried, Parker, and I saw the tombstone at the head of my grave."

PARKER: "Saw your tombstone, eh? And what of that?"

"Why, I'm trying to live up to the epitaph I saw there."—*The Indian World*.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR FINANCES.

WE give below some extracts from the opinions which European writers on financial subjects express on our troubles. There appears to be only one opinion among them—our financial policy must end in serious loss of credit and capital. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, may be taken as a sample of the most moderate, yet even this paper thinks that serious misfortune can hardly be averted.

"The new loan [thinks the *Handelsblad*] has been followed by a bull campaign in American shares on European Exchanges, but even this shows that America has lost the confidence of European financiers, and her shares have become a plaything of speculators. The United States must cease its financial patchwork, which has now continued for nearly a generation, and must return to a healthy monetary basis. The State must control the railroads to prevent further mismanagement. Those who know the Americans are aware what a happy-go-lucky lot they are. They live for the moment, and will not adopt reforms until the effect of abuses becomes a question of the day."

The writer nevertheless warns the public against a wholesale condemnation of American financial ideas. He says:

"It is not given to us Europeans to see these things from the strictly American point of view. And that their view must be radically different from ours is easy to understand. The fundamental principles according to which economical questions are judged on the other side of the ocean are very different from those which guide us. We are industrials and money-lenders; they are tillers of the soil and consumers of our manufactures, as well as employers of our capital. We are for a gold basis and free trade, and cheap raw material. In America they oppose all this; the country is dependent upon the welfare of its grain and cotton farmers, and everything that will tend to increase the price of raw material is pleasing to the masses, who look upon 'capital' with anything but friendly eyes. . . . The Silver Question is not, in America, a theoretical question only. It is closely connected with important social problems, and this has raised the originally small party of the silver men to the rank of a strong political factor, giving them the support of all who aim at raising the price of American produce."

The issue of Government bonds, and the eagerness with which they are taken up, does not appear to change the opinion of Europeans. There will be, they think, an end to our credit. *Money*, London, says:

"The new loan of twelve and one-half millions sterling at 4 per cent. will add another half-million sterling per annum to the debt charge; so that in very little more than twelve months the charge of the United States debt has been increased by a million and a half sterling. And yet the gold reserves of the country have been depleted at a most extravagant rate, and the credit of the country has been injured seriously. Will the President venture to go on borrowing at this rate? He will have to consider that for two years he is face to face with a Congress in which there is a hostile majority, and that, therefore, he will have to borrow again and again during the two years—that is, of course, on the assumption that the new Congress acts in the same spirit as the present Congress. If the new Congress is wise, matters will be different altogether."

The Speaker, London, simply says that the people of this country have to thank themselves for their trouble. They have meddled with affairs they know nothing about:

"The United States is one of the richest nations in the world; its people have displayed a quite exceptional readiness to endure taxation; and its credit is consequently able to bear, without feeling them, shocks which would embarrass, perhaps paralyze, the strongest States of the Old World. In spite of this it is in imminent danger of national insolvency. Congress has so mismanaged finance that the Government has to pay enormous sums in gold, and has practically only sufficient silver to pay them with, which silver, being cheaper than gold, nobody will volun-

tarily take. . . . No Treasury could keep its engagements under such circumstances; and the President tells the people that, if a remedy cannot be found, and that quickly, the Treasury will have to break faith with its creditors and pay everybody in silver, with consequences to its credit which, as he justly says, will touch working-people quite as closely as the bankers.

"Even allowing for the possibility that the American Treasury in its eagerness to be safe is exaggerating the imminency of its risk—which can be averted for some months by an issue of gold bonds under a recent Act—this is an extraordinary situation; and the ultimate reason for it is more extraordinary still. The reason is, in fact, the existence of a currency craze among American electors. The electors do not understand the question at issue any more than they understand the binomial theorem, or speculative astronomy, and their failure is in no way to their discredit. Unfortunately, the American voters think they know; are split into two parties which, though not equal, are powerful enough to paralyze each other. . . . The Republicans are slightly in favor of gold, and the Democrats of silver, but neither of them, as a party, supports the claim of either metal. Each of them, it is said, 'is split by the metal line.' The people have chosen to think for themselves on a subject beyond their grasp, and the consequence is that half, or nearly half, of each party is, on this question, at daggers drawn with the remaining moiety. The consequence is that the new Congress, which will be Republican, will no more be able to act than the old Congress, which is Democratic, and unless misfortune teaches the people, or some one arises who can persuade them, the paralysis may last for years. . . . It would have been *a priori* incredible, but it really appears to be the fact, that the people of the great American Republic will have to endure serious misfortunes because they have all studied ardently a commercial question too difficult for their brain power. That is one of the great dangers to which democracy is liable, and the only remedy for it is to trust experts—that is, to cease, so far as this matter is concerned, to be a 'self-governing democracy' at all."

The *Economiste Français*, Paris, points out that the United States has lost heavily through the Sherman Act.—But the loss can yet be borne if the country withdraws its paper currency and adopts a gold standard.—Loans are useless.—The Treasury is like a veritable sieve: the more gold put into it, the more goes out.—It is impossible to conceive how such a great country, full of cool-headed, practical men, could commit such follies. The paper concludes as follows:

"The loss of from four to six hundred million dollars to pay for the monetary follies of the last seventeen years is regrettable, but the country has resources enough to bear it. If, however, the people of the United States adhere to their illusions and make use of palliatives only; if they do not adopt gold as an incontestable legal standard; if they do not renounce paper currency, it may be said with absolute certainty that, within a few months or even weeks, gold will disappear completely from the country, and that great country will find itself plunged into a forced legal-tender currency, or the reign of silver. It is only another proof that, however great the resources of a country may be, financial mistakes are followed by consequences not easily remediable."

AN UNCOMFORTABLE THRONE.

AMONG other things "made in Germany" is a plentiful supply of eligible rulers to fill precarious thrones, and European States in want of a ruler generally fill vacant positions from the ranks of the German princes supposed to have been brought up to the business. But, although the Balkan States have given a throne to more than one soldierly man, the number of unemployed among eligible princes is still very large, and they are at present much interested in two Eastern thrones likely to be in need of occupants. Armenia is anxious to throw off the yoke of the Moslems, and Bulgaria is dissatisfied with her present ruler. Both thrones are very insecure, and candidates would do well to remember that the Bard of Avon knew a thing or two when he described a crown as an uncomfortable headgear to go to sleep in. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, formerly of Coburg, Ger-

many, is experiencing this at the present time. The Bulgarians are divided into two factions, those who favor Russian influence and predominance, and those who desire to keep the country perfectly independent. After vain attempts to overcome the intrigues of the Russophiles, Prince Ferdinand thought to please the Czar by dismissing his chief adviser, Premier Stambulow, who is also the head of the National Party. The Czar did not look with greater favor upon Prince Ferdinand, but the Nationals became indignant, and they begin to talk of a change of rulers. They think of calling the brother of the late Prince Alexander of Battenberg to the throne. Prince Alexander, too, had been opposed by Russia, who claims Bulgaria as her own, but it is hoped that the St. Petersburg Government has now become accustomed to Bulgarian independence. The *Bulgare*, Sofia, says:

"Just as it is much easier to find a picture of Prince Alexander in Bulgarian homes than a portrait of Prince Ferdinand, so also the name Battenberg is mentioned much more frequently than that of the reigning Prince. The memory of the heroic Alexander is kept green among the people, and as he has been removed by death, the people think of his brother, Francis Joseph, as a likely ruler. The pleasing, unassuming manner of this Prince, and his chivalrous mode of thinking, have gained for him the sympathies of all. The late Czar, it is said, more than once expressed his sorrow that circumstances forced him to oppose Alexander of Battenberg, and he was willing to assist the candidature of Prince Francis Joseph, if the Coburger could be removed. No doubt Czar Nicholas would also do this. The Czar would, however, do harm to the people of Bulgaria were he to recognize Prince Ferdinand, who does not know what gratitude means. The mighty master in St. Petersburg can decide in this question, and if his decision turns out according to the wishes of the Bulgarian people, Prince Ferdinand falls. The Bulgarian Question will then vanish altogether."

Prince Ferdinand, nevertheless, has no intention to give up the game. He has pardoned some conspirators who were exiled for their intrigues in favor of Russia, but he also has come to an understanding with Stambulow, according to a lengthy correspondence to the *Tageblatt*, Berlin, from which we take the following:

"Prince Ferdinand and his present Premier, Stoiloff, depend entirely upon the army for their support, or, rather, the officers of the army. To retain this support the budget has been increased by a million for the purpose of increasing the pay of the officers. Under these circumstances the Prince has no way out of the difficulty but to abdicate or—to recall Stambulow. The latter wishes to save the Prince this difficult choice, and intends to return to political life. He will oppose the Stoiloff Cabinet, but will defend the Prince."

The prevalent opinion is that Prince Ferdinand will succeed in saving himself on the Bulgarian throne, and even obtain the support of Czar Nicholas II.

WHY THE WAR IN THE EAST CONTINUES.

GRADUALLY Europe is convinced that Japan does not intend to conclude peace ere Peking is taken, and that China does not yet know that she is beaten. Even in English circles, where trade is the all-absorbing point of interest, people are losing patience with China on account of her duplicity. The *Home News*, London, says:

"More and more extraordinary appear the ways of the Chinese. They seem as incapable as ever of understanding that their armies and their navy have been hopelessly worsted and that time only is necessary to place Peking itself in the hands of the enemy. They persist in treating the Japanese as inferiors with whom it would be ridiculous to negotiate honorably, and they clearly need much severer castigation than they have already suffered before they will consent frankly to recognize facts. When the Chinese peace envoys arrived at Hiroshima, it was promptly discovered by the Japanese diplomatists that their credentials made no reference to the war and were worthless. The envoys were conse-

quently sent about their business, and the Chinese now ask, with well-simulated surprise, 'What is it Japan wants?'"

England is, therefore, less anxious to interfere than formerly. This hesitation is not viewed patiently in Russia. It is attributed less to honest indignation over the conduct of the wily Chinese than as an evidence of British duplicity. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The Japanese, being now completely masters of the Gulf of Pechili, could march on Peking without fear of hindrance from the foreign squadrons. Under these circumstances, the only thing to be done is to prevent the defeat of the Chinese having serious consequences for European Powers by a complete accord between the latter. Unfortunately, we cannot yet see any signs of such an agreement, and it is not improbable that British diplomacy may be responsible on this account, inasmuch as it does not abandon the hope of deriving advantages from the result of the China-Japan war, to the prejudice of Russian and French interests."

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, thinks the Chinese peace envoys were, perhaps, treated a little too rudely by the Japanese Government:

"Much is artificial in the refusal of the Japanese Government to recognize the credentials of the Chinese emissaries. But the Japanese have good reasons for their conduct, and these reasons were aptly expressed when the Tokyo Parliament granted an unlimited credit for the war 'in view of the fact that the object of the war has not yet been attained.' Undoubtedly the Japanese mean to occupy Peking, the Chinese capital, whether they manage to do so during the present Winter or later."

China has ordered, only recently, another batch of guns and other war material in Germany. According to an Austrian official who acted on behalf of his Government in the Shanghai custom-house, the great mass of the people in China regard a defeat of their country as impossible. Yet there is no real patriotism: the people are simply indifferent. The Mandarins, of course, know better, and would gladly come to terms with Japan, but the Court rejects all acceptable terms. Ritter Ludwig v. Fries writes in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna:

"In many instances the people did not even know that there was a war. Others believed that China was at war with Russia; others again that France is besieging Canton—which caused much trouble to the French missionaries. Those, however, who knew of the true state of affairs spoke of the Japanese with utmost contempt. They believe that China is sure to win, especially as the heavy defeats of the Chinese army have been described to the people as complete victories."

The writer has a very low opinion of the Europeans who are at present serving the Chinese. With the exception of Von Hanneken they are all adventurers, especially English adventurers. Von Hanneken formerly was a Premier-Lieutenant of the Prussian army. He has not yet been successful against the Japanese on shore or at sea. Like most men who have studied China and the Chinese, Von Fries attributes their crushing defeat to the low moral standard of their soldiers and the want of military training of the officers.

"According to the Chinese idea, every man of letters* is able to occupy any kind of a position. Thus it happens that a Mandarin who lately occupied a place in the civil service will be suddenly appointed colonel or general. This explains the disastrous results. The writer does not think that China can raise an army able to stop the Japanese in their victorious career."

THE Khedive of Egypt has entered the bonds of wedlock under somewhat romantic circumstances. His wife is a Circassian slave girl who refused his advances until he promised to elevate her to the dignity of a Royal consort. The lady has, however, many enemies, and a mysterious death may yet end her career.

*To become a literary man in China it is only necessary to write some articles in which nothing is expressed that opposes popular ideas. It is strictly prohibited to hint that the Chinese are not the greatest nation on earth.—Editor LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

WHEN the present war brought Japan into greater prominence, many people became aware for the first time that the Mikado's subjects have their newspapers as well as the inhabitants of countries with a more advanced civilization. Mr. Motoyoti-Saizan, a Japanese gentleman of culture and learning, and a poet of some fame, gives in the *Revue des Revues*, Paris, an account of the origin of the Japanese Press, and the rapidity with which it has developed. There are about 400 dailies in Tokyo alone, besides 300 periodicals. The price varies from one to two cents per copy. None of these papers has a circulation of more than 10,000 copies. The combined circulation of the dailies is supposed to be over 3,000,000. The weeklies and other periodicals circulate about 500,000 copies. Some of the dailies do not "come out" on public holidays; others are issued every day. Mr. Motoyoti-Saizan says:

"Curiously enough, this Press, which has developed with such extraordinary fecundity during the last twenty-five years, had a beginning as full of hardships and as precarious as that which marked the first stammerings of journalistic infancy on the banks of the Seine, some three centuries ago. The man who is generally accepted as the father of French journalism, Theophraste Renandot, was a physician; the father of Japanese journalism is Kishida-Ghinken, a pharmacist.

"Formerly Japanese merchants did their advertising by means of handbills, a system both slow and expensive. Kishida hit upon the plan of publishing the announcements of several merchants on the same sheet of paper, 'after the manner of the Europeans,' and his first publication was therefore nothing but an advertising sheet. As the name denotes, it was essentially a pharmaceutical journal (*Mo-Shiwo-gussa*, i.e., herbs and salts), for the pharmacist prevailed over the journalist.

"The liberty of the press was very limited, and when Kishida essayed to publish some general news, he had to exclude political items. His success soon called forth competition, especially when the introduction of European machinery rendered the manufacture of paper easy and lowered its price. The first daily appeared in 1872. It was the *Hochi Shimbun*, or Mail and News. Its editor and founder was a man of letters, Mr. Tudjita. Government persecution helped him along, for he attacked the authorities severely. Mr. Tudjita was sent to prison for some months, but his paper had been successfully launched. Is it necessary to go to Japan for similar cases? Among other papers of note is the *Jiji Shimpō* (Public Affairs and News), which appeared first in 1883 under the direction of Mr. Tullu-Yawa-Yukirshi, a savant who has traveled in Europe. He is in favor of European civilization, and indulges in moderate opposition. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has an ex-official to edit it, and expresses official views; the same principle is followed by the *Kokumin Shimbun* (National Gazette). The *Nitsu-Pu* (Japan) is Radical, and its editions are often stopped on account of its violent attacks upon officials. Among the reviews must be mentioned the *Miyaka-no-homa* (Flower of the Capital), the *Sei-Ton* (Politics), and the *Kokumin-no-tomo*. The latter is the organ of Protestant missionaries, and vigorously combats Confucian and Buddhist philosophy.

"There are also numerous journals and reviews whose specialty is the gossip of the town and whose illustrations would scandalize Senator Berenger [the Anthony Comstock of Paris]. The sight and perusal of these papers is prohibited to girls and young women, but the subjects of the Mikado are not averse to ambiguous jokes and manage to evade the law."

The *Chilian Times*, Valparaiso, contains a paper on the same subject, from which we take the following:

"A Japanese newspaper is a very different thing from what we are accustomed to find on our breakfast-tables. Our last page is its first; its columns only run half the length of the page; it has no such things as head-lines, and its titles run from top to bottom instead of across; it has but an occasional rough illustration; it prints few advertisements, but those are paid for at high rate; its price ranges from a halfpenny to a penny a copy, and it knows nothing yet of sensational advertisements or flaming posters of deeds of journalistic 'derring do.'

"The total number of persons employed on a typical Japanese

newspaper, as the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is as follows: One political director, one chief editor, five assistant editors, four proof-readers, one shorthand writer, twelve reporters or news gatherers, three or four compositors, each with several assistants, twelve men in the press-room, and minor employees, including distributors, making a total of one hundred and fifty persons. The reporters are the weak point, for the editor frankly tells you that if they cannot find news they are compelled to bring home fiction, as they are paid by results, and even then they do not often earn more than two pounds per month. They therefore deliberately invent a large part of their news."

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORMS IN FRANCE.

FRANCE is getting tired both of her revolutionists and the vagaries of her legislators. Some of the cooler heads of the nation are intent upon weeding out the most irrepressible rowdies of the French Chamber. The celebrated social economist, Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, has begun a regular crusade against the French House of Congress.

In an article entitled "Progressive Anarchy," M. Leroy-Beaulieu severely censures the Chamber of Deputies for its continued unnecessary interference with the administration of the country. New rules for the guidance of the Deputies have been suggested, but it is not so much a change in the law as in the manners of the Deputies that is needed. He says in the *Economiste Français*, Paris:

"No country could bear for an indefinite period the yoke of a despotic Assembly, and the grotesque pretensions of men who, mostly elected by a majority of one or two hundred out of fifteen to twenty thousand ballots, think they have a right not only to make laws—which is their proper function—but also to run every detail of the Administration and even to hold in check the judiciary powers. . . . The remedy lies not so much in a change of rules as in a change of morals, and this reform is much more disagreeable. If Frenchmen, who are so judicious and careful in their private life, would use some of their judgment and discernment in the choice of their representatives, they would not continually astonish the world with the strange individuals whom they elect. . . . Their public affairs would be as well regulated as their private life. It has been said that the social question is one of morals; the same may be said of political reform."

Acting upon this idea, M. Leroy-Beaulieu has united with George Picot in the erection of a "Committee for the defense of society and the advancement of social progress." This institution will combat chiefly the Socialists, and the *Figaro*, Paris, welcomes it warmly. That paper says:

"We have no objection to seeing the faults of society pointed out. We know that these faults exist; we are dissatisfied that it is so and would welcome the remedy. But to those who claim to possess a wonderful cure for ills which are as old as the human race itself and likely to disappear only with the human race, we must say, 'Show us your remedies and prove their efficacy. We demand to know what you intend to do with our freedom, our civilization, with the treasures of our art, our literature and science. What will you do with France if she is submitted to your surgery?'"

Clemenceau, in *Justice*, Paris, declares that Leroy-Beaulieu and Picot themselves are Socialistic. Clemenceau quotes Georges Picot as saying: "If every one in France did his duty, there would be no social question," and comments upon this as follows:

"Quite true; if there was nothing but goodness and justice in man, there would be no need of a force to counteract tyranny and egoism. What would be the use of a law regarding the length of a working-day if no one attempted to let his fellow man work himself to death for the sake of a small pecuniary profit? What need of a minimum standard of wages, if wages were not cut down for the sake of dividends? Why make laws to combat misery, disease, and want of employment if every one had only one object in view—to help his poorer brother?

"But society offers no such reassuring spectacle, and this fact

must be borne in mind. If M. Picot looks closer he will find that the State forces men by its laws to act for the benefit of progress, peace, and equity. What men will not do of their own accord, the State forces them to do for their own good. And Socialism does not ask for more."

Clemenceau is the most moderate of the Radical critics of the new society. The Socialists have at once begun to assail Leroy-Beaulieu and Picot with vile abuse, of which, however, neither takes any notice. Their work has created interest abroad as well as in France, and the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, feels called upon to answer Clemenceau.

"Clemenceau [says the Dutch editor] fails to notice that the *Comité de défense sociale* is not intended to retard the development of our comprehension of social equity—which has, indeed, been strengthened by Socialism—but rather against the revolutionary tactics of the Socialists and their leaders. The *Comité* does not hope for improvement through the violent overthrow of existing conditions, but rather through gradual reformation. Leroy-Beaulieu wanted to prove that he is not a downright Conservative; hence the second title of the new organization, '*et de progrès social*.'"

WILL GERMANY FALL TO PIECES?

POLITICAL dilettantes, tired of predicting the speedy downfall and utter annihilation of the British Empire, are now turning their attention to Germany. The French and Russian papers and a portion of the English Press notice the signs of speedy decay in the Empire which Bismarck, taking advantage of national enthusiasm, welded together in 1870. The Germans are divided into innumerable little parties, and among these there are also some Secessionists in Southern Germany. These Secessionists have their Press, whose expressions of discontent have been carefully reported abroad. "As before 1870," says the *Volks-Zeitung*, Stuttgart, "South German papers nurture among Frenchmen the idea that the South is about to rise as one man against Prussia." The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, attributes this discontent to a want of political excitement. The Government is only attending to the humdrum of life, and a lot of harmless revolutionaries in dressing-gowns and slippers foster excitement within the country, while there is none in its foreign relations. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, thinks it is time to pay serious attention to the discontent with which Prussian rule is being regarded throughout the Empire. The Belgian paper says:

"During twenty-five years Germany was peacefully united under the hegemony of Prussia. At the head of the great confederation stood a grand, venerable old man, an Emperor who had led the Germans to victory, and who had as adviser a kind of political giant before whom Europe bowed its head. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Baden, Hesse, and the smaller States submitted complaisantly to this imposing authority; now and then a paper or an orator at Stuttgart, Darmstadt, or Munich essayed to provoke an anti-Prussian movement, but their efforts were futile; Germany remained, after a manner, content.

"But William I. and Bismarck have disappeared, the laurels of the war are fading, the budgets show deficits, the enthusiasm of that grand period is cooling down, and it is necessary to state that the South is dissatisfied. The first indication of this new

state of affairs showed itself when William II. wrote in the 'Golden Book' at Munich: '*Suprema lex regis voluntas*,' showing thereby his predilection for absolutism. The word was not followed by acts; Berlin politics with regard to Bavaria remained unchanged; nevertheless, that famous inscription gave the impulse to an anti-Berlin movement, which was carried into the Reichstag by the editor of the *Vaterland*. Little by little the great journals of Munich, which were purely German, became Bavarian; the same happened in Wurtemberg. The King of Wurtemberg returned to Stuttgart from the Autumn maneuvers, very much dissatisfied with the treatment he had received.

"From that time forward, disagreeable news multiplied. The *Beobachter*, Stuttgart, protested against the dismissal of Count Caprivi, saying that the Chancellor was not only a Prussian Minister, but belonged to the Empire, which ought to be heard. Prince Hohenlohe, it was remarked, was nominated without consulting either the Kings of Wurtemberg and Saxony or the Prince-Regent of Bavaria. The *Beobachter* thought it necessary to state that Germany is not yet altogether 'Prussified.'

"The *Ulmer Zeitung*, Ulm, published an article which was considered insulting to the Emperor. Yet the jury acquitted Dr. Engels, and the whole Wurtemberg press warmly applauded. 'Well done!' wrote the *Volksblatt*, Stuttgart. 'We are pleased to note this protest of free citizens against the pernicious craze of seeking in everything a crime against the dignity of the crown.' Some journals even wanted the King of Wurtemberg to put himself at the head of the anti-Prussian movement!

"The Berlin Press at present only 'makes a note of it.' There is no desire to Prussify Germany. William II. pursues, in this respect, the same policy as William I. But one never knows when there will be a change of policy in Berlin."

The writer does not think that it will be an easy task to break up the Union, and believes that the Emperor treats the whole movement with cool contempt.

FOREIGN NOTES.

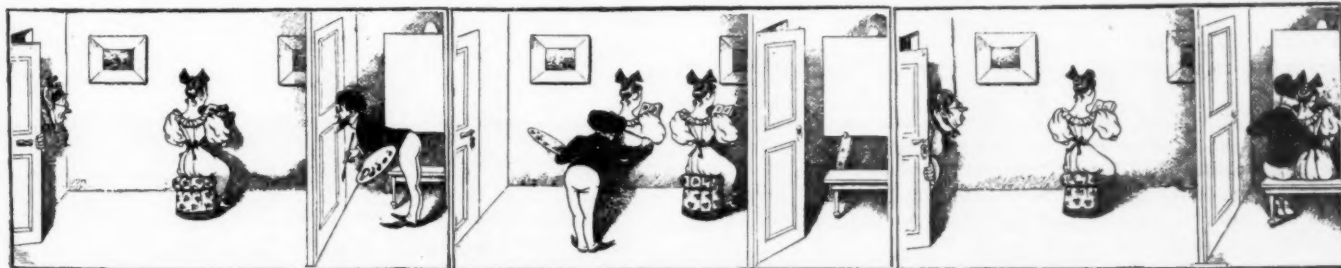
THE death is reported of Archduke Albrecht of Austria, the victor of Custoza. He was the son of Archduke Charles, the only general who fought successful battles against Napoleon I. when the latter was in his prime. In 1866, when Prussia and Italy attacked the Dual Monarchy, Archduke Albrecht marched against the Italians, who suffered signal defeat at his hands. When the Austrians were defeated at Königgrätz, he was appointed Commander-in-chief of all the Austrian forces, but the speedy conclusion of peace prevented him from measuring swords with the Prussians.

THE German Reichstag has now given the Speaker some disciplinary powers. This is the outcome of the anti-Monarchical demonstrations of the Socialists, and the threatened resignation of Speaker v. Levetzow, the "best possible man for the chair," as he is called even by the Socialists. Herr v. Levetzow has been Speaker for many years, and is always re-elected. In future he has the right to exclude refractory members for the rest of the session during which they misbehave.

ANOTHER Chinese Embassy has been sent to confer with the Japanese Government about the possible terms of peace. This time the Chinese have been careful to choose a more distinguished person—the Viceroy of Pechili, Li-Hung-Chang. Whether or not the Tsung-Li-Yamen, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has given Li-Hung-Chang sufficient authority to satisfy the Japanese is still a matter of doubt.

To be a Chinese commander is unhealthy work just now; the Emperor is very much incensed with his officers, to whose cowardice and incompetence he attributes China's crushing defeat. Mandarins' heads are cut off everywhere. Admiral Ting, however, and three of his captains have cheated the headsman by committing suicide. The disgrace of having to hand over their vessels to the Japanese was more than they could bear.

The *Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, and other English papers published in the Far East, warn against the so-called special cablegrams from the seat of war, as published in New York papers. Such news is said to be utterly unreliable and worthless, and the Eastern editors are amused at the credulity of a public which can be told that the United States Government ever notices despatches of this kind.



THE TRIUMPH OF ART.

—Fliegende Blätter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING A FORT IN THE DESERT OF SAHARA.

THE partition of Africa among the nations of Europe has been one of the most important political events of the present century. An interesting corollary to it is the energy shown by those nations in taking and securing possession of their newly-acquired territory. In the case of France this involves unusual difficulty, for her share includes miles upon miles of inhospitable desert which, forbidding as it is, must be secured by a chain of forts, for on it she depends for communication between her possessions on the North and West coasts. We translate from *L'Illustration*, Paris, January 26, an account of the way in which these forts are built:

"It seemed to us that it would be interesting to tell how in the midst of the desert a military post can be built, destined to con-



FIG. 1.—Construction of Fort MacMahon.

tain, with provisions and equipments, a garrison of perhaps 150 men.

"As might be anticipated, the solution is never simple, the problem habitually presenting itself under very unfavorable conditions. A point is indicated on the map, and it is required, without further knowledge, to occupy it with a military force, to install this force, to feed and guard it, and then with the materials at command to proceed to erect a collection of buildings, more or less vast, enclosed in a crenelated and bastioned fortress. The materials of construction to be found in the country must suffice for all this, and the commander of the force, who has necessarily very limited notions on the subject, can make use of iron and wood only for purposes for which they appear indispensable. All he knows is that the whole work must be done in a few months, and that consequently he must be quick.

"Experience has settled one very important point; it is that to shelter our soldiers properly during the Summer, we must have recourse to masonry vaults. These must not exceed nine feet in height, because the materials must be carried on camel's back and because of the inexperience of the workmen. Outside of these conditions and of some general indications as to the most effective method of lodging the garrison, the most complete free-

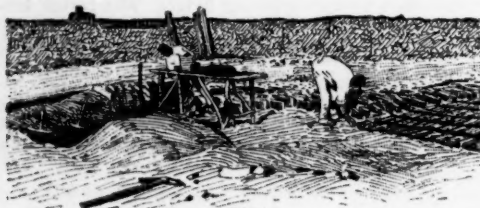


FIG. 2.—Brickmakers.

dom is left to the architect, who can give his imagination wide scope.

"There is not an instant to lose. A reconnoissance of the neighborhood of the point to be occupied, by fixing the nature of the materials that can be used, makes it possible to mark out the general form of the fort and its included buildings. During this time the camp is pitched and organized for defense, and, after several days, every one goes to work.

"The workmen are divided into different parties, for digging clay and gypsum, for hunting up wood, etc.; the transport of materials is by mules laden with baskets for stone, with sacks for

clay. The workmen in wood and iron build their shops of branches, and put their tools and materials in some sort of order. Meantime the foundations of the first buildings are dug. . . . [Soon] the working-force is in full activity. The mules carry



FIG. 3.—Making Plaster.

stone, the camels—sometimes men also—bear branches; here bricks are made, there plaster. The preparation of mortar is very curious; one squad of men breaks stone with mallets, another mixes the mortar, while a third fills the sacks. As the pay is regulated by the number of these sacks, the haste is extreme, and the workshop under the white powder of the plaster seems occupied by a crowd of Pierrots. . . .

"Just as the number of sacks of mortar regulates the pay of the carriers of gypsum, etc., so the mass of masonry built daily fills the same office for those who procure, prepare, or put in place the building material. What emulation there is! It is a pleasure to see the workmen, toiling like ants, laughing and singing, anxious to see their work measured at the end of the day.

"In the shops the joiners make doors, sills, etc., and put in shape the material, which is always dented and broken; the workers in iron forge, repair damaged tools, and make the iron-work of the doors."

The charcoal for the forges is made on the spot, but care is

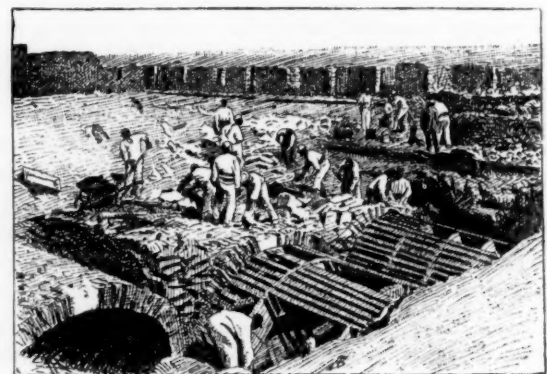


FIG. 4.—Building Earthworks.

necessary, for wood is here very precious, and every one of the resources of the country is put into requisition, planks being made sometimes of the most unpromising material.

"Thus little by little the walls rise, the vaults are closed, the buildings are completed, while plasterers, joiners, and then painters work on the interior. Division of labor here gives the best results.

"This program of labor, which at first sight seems so simple and so certain, is not always without accidents; when a rain comes on before the earthworks are finished, the clay mortar is washed out by the water and the stability of the structure is endangered; a too sudden removal of the centering, a stone badly placed, cause trouble in the vaults—sometimes their fall—and it

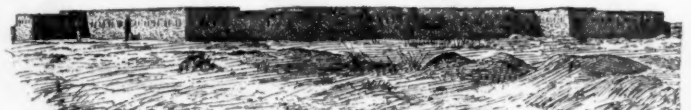


FIG. 5.—General view of Fort MacMahon.

is necessary to begin again. The inexperience of the workmen, the bad quality of the materials, can be made up for, notwith-

standing the good will of all, only by vigilance at every instant and patience at every point.

"Finally it is all finished; the masons set up their 'bouquet'—a branch with many-colored streamers—and they begin to think of returning. The road will be long and many weeks must elapse before they reach their well-deserved rest, but what matters it? Each is conscious of having done his duty, and the long stages of the journey pass quickly with gay songs.

"Not all return—alas! There is a solitary corner where some sleep for eternity, where arms are stacked before a central monu-



FIG. 6.—Mass for the dead at the Cemetery of Fort MacMahon.

ment raised to the memory of the dead. A white-robed priest celebrates mass for them on an improvised altar. . . .

"May they rest in peace; they have secured for France the ground that has received them."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FAILURES TO HYPNOTIZE.

DR. JAMES R. COOKE, who has made a study of hypnotic mysteries, relates his experience in a volume just published by the Arena Company. He firmly believes in the efficacy of hypnotism as an agency in the cure of dipsomania, and gives a number of instances to illustrate and support his theory. He frankly admits, however, that there are persons who can successfully resist the hypnotic influence, and reports several of his own failures, as follows:

"One case, a lawyer, thirty-seven years of age, was a constant drinker, taking something like eight drinks of whisky each day. He was readily hypnotized, more so perhaps than the two in which hypnotism was beneficial. He was told that the appetite for liquor would vanish. As this did not prove to be true, the pill-experiment was tried upon him. Then suggestion when he was out of the hypnotic state was tried. Then suggestion while in the deep trance was tried. Medicines were given him, hypodermic injections of strychnine were used, and after thirty-six hypnotic treatments I gave the case up, and he was apparently no better. He subsequently went to one of the well-advertised cures for alcoholism. He informed me that he drank while at the institution and had done so ever since. I heard within a year that the man was taking a prodigious amount of liquor, averaging from fifteen to eighteen drinks of one kind or another during working hours, and imbibing freely of whisky whenever he awoke, which was frequently, during the night.

"The question might be asked, why did hypnotism fail here? Frankly, I do not know. The man was easily hypnotized, claimed to be earnestly desirous of a cure, stated that he used all of his will, but yet, up to the present time, all treatment upon him has failed.

"Another notable failure was that of a man, also a lawyer, forty-eight years of age. He said that he had no particular desire for liquor, but drank it because he wanted to. Professed great skepticism with regard to being cured of the habit. Was hypnotized after the fifth trial. Was told that liquor would produce nausea whenever he attempted to drink it, and was released from the hypnotic state.

"That evening he dined with friends, partaking freely of champagne, and was nauseated and vomited profusely. He drank some whisky the following morning, with a similar result. Again he was hypnotized. Was told that one glass of whisky would make him almost insensible, and that he would be unable

to walk if he drank it. That afternoon he proceeded to try the experiment. Again the whisky nauseated him, but it did not trouble his gait. He then declared that no man should control his stomach and he would drink what he chose. He drank a large amount of liquor that evening and kept a good deal of it down by holding ice in his mouth. He went home beastly drunk, and afterward I tried many times to hypnotize him, but never could do so. Whether or not in his normal state the man was determined to drink I cannot say. Certain it is that he did so."

THE FEVERISH HASTE OF MODERN LIFE.

OUR foreign critics tell us that we Americans are distinguished for restless activity, for hurry, for preferring speed to all else. There is much truth in the allegation, but our failing in this respect seems not to be peculiar to us but to be shared by commercial nations throughout the world. Its prevalence in France is commented upon by Maurice Daucourt in *Le Charivari*, Paris, January 22, in an amusing article entitled *Plus Vite!* (Quicker!) which we translate below:

"When any form of social progress shows itself in our new and hardy civilization, it is a pleasure to observe it and we bless the day that brings it.

"Nevertheless, should we rejoice very much at the recent revelations of the bulletins of hygiene and public health?

"It is very doubtful.

"Moral progress in this learned century is decidedly not up to material progress.

"For, though physical pleasures are more numerous, the joys of the mind are threatening to become fewer and fewer.

"Never were there a greater number of insane persons. We have been forced to double the capacity of the asylums where the weary spirits of our time go to seek shelter.

"There has been a veritable cry of distress, demanding from the State great subsidies for the enlargement of the hospitals adapted to the modern type of lunacy—for there is a type peculiarly modern.

"This form of madness is strikingly typical and fits in admirably with the social situation.

"Politics and sport furnish us with a contingent of patients unheard of in former times.

"The ambition to become quickly famous, the maddening race for office and honors of all kinds, have caused an enormous number of curious cases that have never been given to the public.

"There are now plenty of monomaniacs who are crazy on the subject of speed—their poor brains are sick with the rapid whirl of modern life.

"The last case, and not the least curious, was made known by the entry at Charenton of a Bordeaux professor of gymnastics.

"This learned and innocent university acrobat was probably dreaming of the reestablishment of the Olympian Games.

"But, while awaiting the realization of this dream, he was arrested the other day by a guardian of the peace whom he was passing for the tenth time while running a race around the Column of the Bastille.

"The policeman, who had no patience with fantasies, took him to a commissary of police, who sent him to the infirmary, where the doctors pronounced him a subject for a lunatic asylum.

"He was entered in the official documents as suffering from—'record-breaking delirium.'

"Alas! It was true! . . .

"Record-breaking delirium constitutes one of the most acceptable—what do I say? one of the most logical—varieties in the modern classification of lunacy.

"To-day the universal desire is to break the record. It is the aim in the school as upon Mount Blanc, on the race-course as on the tribune. We must have trains running 100 miles an hour and steam road-wagons. Ah! The hare of the fable has changed greatly since La Fontaine. His time has become valuable. Not only does he know how to start promptly, but he wishes to arrive on time also. He even wants to get to his destination before he sets out.

"The poetic ideal is the old motto, 'Excelsior,'—'Higher!'

"To-day the new ideal hurls at us the more scientific cry—'Quicker!'

"That is more reasonable, it appears.

"And the proof is that we have succeeded in gaining a good many more lunatics."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW TO TELL GOOD FLOUR.

WE translate the following simple directions for testing flour from an article in *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna:

The baking qualities of a flour can be found by means of the character of its gluten. Fresh gluten has the property of making a considerable mass of water sticky in a short time; if the flour is bad and spoiled or ground too fine, it loses this property. A test of the quality of a gluten—and hence of a flour—can be made by putting it under a stream of water. If the grains quickly stick together and the gluten is tenacious and elastic, this is a proof of the good quality of the flour. An apparatus is now made by which it is possible in this way to measure directly the tenacity of gluten.

To test flour for adulteration, various color-reactions serve, one of which is carried out as follows: Make a mixture of 70 per cent. alcohol with 5 per cent. of muriatic acid. Shake up together in a test-tube thirty grains, by weight, of the flour to be tested, with about one tenth gill of the mixture, and observe the alteration of color which takes place in the flour that settles to the bottom, and in the clear fluid above, either immediately or after the lapse of some time. Warming the fluid expedites this change of color. Clean wheat or rye flour remains quite colorless, and the fluid likewise is not colored, except that in the case of the coarser varieties it takes on a yellowish tint; Clean oat and barley meals become a light straw yellow; vetch or bean flour gives a purplish red; the presence of the seeds of various weeds gives a blood-red, brown, or blue tint. The adulteration of a flour with the seeds of weeds is not generally intentional, but arises from careless work of the miller in not cleaning his grain properly. It is otherwise with falsification by mixing other or poorer varieties of flour or mineral substances. A sure method of telling clean wheat flour from such adulterations is that of treatment with water. Only wheat flour has a tenacious viscous gluten; other kinds furnish either none at all or only a slimy mass. Thus, too, by the character of the mixture with water one may tell whether little or much of the inferior flour has been mixed with the wheat.

To distinguish between wheat and rye flour, the form of the hairs serves especially, and also the character of the cells. The hairs of wheat are slenderer and longer than those of rye, and have a much narrower space in the center, which does not extend as in rye to the extreme point of the hair. In wheat are often found large band-shaped hairs with very wide center and rounded point, which are never seen in rye. The cells of wheat are longer and smaller than those of rye and differ from them, besides, in growing together so that no intercellular space is left.

Barley flour may be distinguished by the characteristic parts of the beard that grows with the grain. They may be told by their long, saw-shaped cells, interspersed with egg-shaped or spherical cells, sometimes in crescent-shaped pairs. Oats show similar forms, but are distinguished by the shape of the starch-grains, which in barley are very similar to those of wheat and rye, but somewhat smaller, while those of oats are polygonal and set closely together.

A Curious Language.—Not so curious in itself, however, as for the fact that while one celebrated linguist translates it, or says he does, another denies that the first—or anybody else—knows a word of it. The object of contention is Vannic—the language once spoken in the region around Lake Van, in modern Armenia, by the people who called themselves Kaldi. "They came into contact with the Assyrians about 885 B.C. [says *Science*, February 1], and adopted from them the cuneiform writing, by means of which they preserved their records in their own tongue. These have been zealously studied and collected of recent years, but without positive results. Professor Sayce maintains that the Vannic was a Georgian dialect, and has published from it various translations. Last Summer, before the French Academy, M. Oppert pronounced all these translations illusory, denied that we know a single word of the tongue, and laughed at the names of the kings so seriously put forth by Sayce. The latter, however, in *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for October last, prints a bilingual inscription in good Assyrian and Vannic, where the texts correspond almost line for line, and claims in a number of examples to have proved by this confrontation the correctness of his earlier translations. He acknowledges that our defective acquaintance with the Assyrian is a difficult obstacle to a complete rendering."

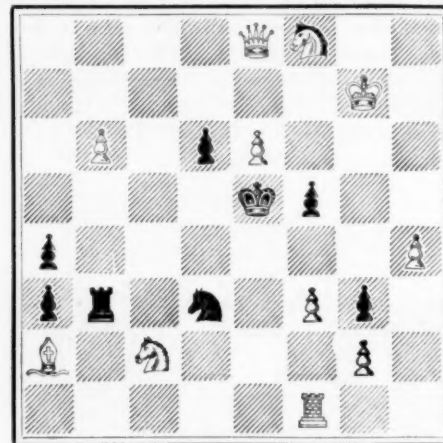
CHESS.

Problem 49.

Here is another First Prize winner, by M. Feigl, of Vienna:

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on K 4; R on Q Kt 6; Kt on Q 6; Ps on Q 3, Q R 5 and 6, K B 4, K Kt 6.



White—Eleven Pieces.

K on K Kt 7; Q on K 8; R on Q sq; B on Q R 2; Kts on Q B 2 and K B 8; Ps on K 6, K B 3, K Kt 2, K R 4, Q Kt 6.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 47.	
White.	Black.
1 Kt—K B 3	K x Kt
2 Q—Kt 3 ch	K x Q dis ch
3 P—K 4 mate	
or	
3 Q—Kt 4 mate	2 K—K 5
or	
3 R—Q 5 mate	2 K—K 7 dis ch
1 K—B 4	
2 Kt—K 7 ch	K—K 5
3 Kt—Q 2 mate	
or	
3 P—Q 8 (becoming Kt!) mate	2 K—K 3
1 B (R sq)—B 3	
2 Q x B ch	K—B 4
3 Kt—K 7 mate	
1 B (R sq) anywhere	
2 Kt (K 6)—R 4	P x Kt
3 Q—K B 4 mate	
or	
3 Kt—Q 2 mate.	2 any other move
1 B—B sq	
2 Kt (Kt 6)—R 4	B—Kt 5
3 Q—Q B 4 mate	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia, and F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.

M. W. H. writes: "This seems to me to be one of the finest problems I have ever studied. It would be difficult to find anything more skilful than the device for simultaneously relieving the dis. ch., and mating the adverse K. The double use of the White P at Q 7 is also very ingenious."

Mr. Johnston writes: "This is one of the most difficult problems I ever tackled, and it deserved well to be a prize-winner."

This problem has indeed proved a puzzler to our solvers. At this writing (February 25), no less than seven different solutions have been received. And only the two persons named above sent the correct solution.

The move that looked the most inviting is Kt—K R 4. If Black plays anything but P—B 4, White plays Kt—K 2 or B 3, threatening mate next move. For, if Kt's P takes Kt, Q mates at K B 4. But P—B 4 stops all this. If Kt—K 2, then B—K 4, cutting both ways. If Kt—B 3, then B—Q B 6, and there you are. Q—Q B 5 followed by (2) R—Q 5 is the choice of several. But the Black B slips in on B sq, and by the time White gets his R to Q 5, his Q is hors du combat. Or if he prefer (2) Q—B 4 or Q—Q 4 ch, the King Nigier steps over to B 4 and the other fellow must look out for his King. R—Q 5 "is surely the right move." And one of our solvers who worked the problem this way praises it for its difficulty. He did not see, however, that, according to his solution, Black (2) K—Q 3 left the White King in a bad plight. Another works it this way: R—Q 5, K x R; P—Q 8 (Queen), ch. He, too, was oblivious to the fact that Black (2) K—K 3 put the White King in jeopardy.

The key-move most favored is Q—Q B 4 ch. Is it not strange that so many overlooked Black's reply: K—B 4 dis. ch?

Kt—K 7 holds out the hope that all will go well. But the hope is futile. Here it is as one of our solvers got it: Kt—K 7, B—K B sq; Q—Q B 4 ch, K—K 4, but what is he going to do with the White K, attacked by that very move, K—K 4?

Q—Q 6 is "cooked" by K—B 4 dis. ch.

No. 45 has been correctly solved by J. K. Proudfoot, Kansas City, Kans.; John Marshall, Chico, Cal.; Jas. R. Cox, Auburn, N. Y.; and the Rev. J. H. Witte, Portland, Ore.

We have received correct solution of No. 46 from E. E. Armstrong, Parvy Sound, Ont.; the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs, Columbus, Ind.; O. M. Kalheim, Thomasville, Ga.; A. O. Gruver, Lock Haven, Pa.; the Rev. T. C. Robinson, Listowel, Ont.; L. C. Schober, Ottawa Lake, Mich.; the Rev. Edwin Chas. Haskell, Sigourney, Iowa; F. R. Jones, Macon, Ga.; J. R. Cowles, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. F. H. Eggers, Great Falls, Mont.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; Professor Dewey, Wanamie, Pa.; S. C. Simpson, San Francisco; O. E. Latham, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease in the amount of reserve held above legal requirements of \$3,690,700, the surplus now standing at \$29,822,725. Loans contracted \$766,500 and deposits decreased \$3,674,800. Specie decreased \$6,986,000 owing to payments for bonds, and legal tenders increased \$2,376,600. Circulation increased \$287,900.

At the Stock Exchange this week call loans on stock collateral, representing chiefly private bankers' balances, were made at rates ranging from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent., averaging a little below 1½ per cent. Banks and trust companies who held out for 1½ a 2 per cent. early in the week loaned at 1 per cent. at the close. There were few offerings on time, the large lenders being out of the market temporarily, but the demand was not active. Rates were 2 per cent. nominal for thirty days; 3 a 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days; and 4 a 4½ per cent. for four to six months on good mixed collateral. Commercial paper was in fair supply, and there are some indications of a further increase in offerings. The demand is restricted, but first-class names sell readily. Quotations were 3¼ a 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety day indorsed bills receivable; 4½ per cent. for four months commission house names; 4½ a 5 per cent. for prime four months; 5 a 5½ per cent. for prime six months, and 6 a 8 per cent. for good four to six months single names.

The United States Assistant Treasurer was debtor at the Clearing House in the sum of \$641,218.

The New York Clearing House reported as follows: Exchange, \$84,260,315; balances, \$5,889,130.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	* Feb. 23.	Feb. 16.	Decrease.
Loans.....	\$482,615,500	\$483,382,000	\$766,500
Specie.....	74,436,700	81,422,700	6,986,000
Legal tenders...	87,526,000	85,149,400	2,376,600
Deposits.....	528,559,900	532,234,700	3,674,800
Circulation.....	11,929,600	11,641,700	287,900

* Five days. † Increase.

—The Journal of Commerce, Feb. 25.

Money and Business.

Every one hopes and expects that the successful sale of bonds may start a new era in business. More than once in past years such a proof of abiding faith in the future of the country has started new confidence in industry and speculation. It is a good thing to demonstrate that, in spite of all losses and present discouragements, practical and long-headed men here and abroad believe in the ultimate prosperity of the country. Confidence begets confidence, and when \$750,000,000 of capital declares a 3 per cent. faith in the United States, the multitude whose financial wisdom is to "follow my leader" will doubtless feel that their distrust was unfounded. Looking to the long future, the confident man is always right in this country. A shorter road to bankruptcy does not exist anywhere than to bet against the future of the United States. But a thirty years' faith and a faith for the next year are not the same. It is altogether possible that we may have a year or two more of disaster and Democracy, and yet come out grandly in the end.

In the practical world sagacity takes long views, and yet not too long. The country is sure to pull through and prosper, but contracts and prices and the running of mills depend to-day upon the question whether the recovery will come, not in thirty years, but this year. Hence the bond sale has influenced the stock market scarcely at all, and the average price of stocks is practically the same as it was a week ago, only a small fraction higher. It is of immediate practical importance that foreign sales have been about equaled by foreign purchases for the week, and as long as this state of things holds, the outgo of foreign capital invested here may be arrested. But in that matter, day by day indications amount to little, and the rush one way to-day may easily be followed by a rush the other way to-morrow. There is not much to warrant buying of securities, for earnings of railroads in February are 5.5 per cent. less than last year,

and 19.7 per cent. less than two years ago, and while much of the loss is due to exceptional storms, there is, after all, a shortness of crops and flatness of business which mean slender traffic, storms or no storms.—The Tribune, Feb. 25.

LEGAL.

Lessees' Covenants—Express and Implied.

In an exhaustive article reviewing the American, English and Canadian authorities, James M. Kerr, of the New York Bar, discusses the express and implied covenants of lessees of property. The author says regarding the express covenants: "The usual covenants on the part of the lessee are to pay rent, to pay taxes, to insure the premises, not to assign or underlet without leave, not to carry on an offensive trade, and to deliver up the premises and fixtures in good repair at the end of the term. Many of these covenants on the part of the lessee correspond to those on the part of the lessor above noticed. Thus the lessee may expressly covenant to keep the premises in repair, and whether he does or does not he is obliged by law to make tenant's repairs and to keep the leased premises wind and water tight. Waste on the part of a tenant, whether permissive or voluntary, will not be tolerated; yet the term 'good repair' is a relative one and necessarily depends upon the age of the building, the purpose for which it is leased and occupied, and the like."

Regarding the implied covenants it is said that "on the part of the lessee there are several implied covenants, such as to pay rent, to make tenantable repairs, and to use the premises in a proper and tenant-like manner," and the words "yielding and paying" a stipulated sum raise a covenant to pay rent. In a parol demise of land there is an implied covenant on the part of the lessee that at the expiration of the tenancy he will deliver up vacant possession of the premises to the landlord. It is usual, however, to fix the liability of the lessee to repair by an express covenant. Such a covenant, however, merely binds him to see that the premises do not suffer greater injury than the usual operation of nature to buildings of the age and condition of those on the demised premises; but an express and unconditional covenant to repair and keep in repair will bind the lessee to rebuild in case of destruction by fire or other accident; the word "repair" being held equivalent to the word "rebuild."—Albany Law Journal.

Sale of Mortgaged Property—Commission to Mortgagee.

It has recently been held by the Supreme Court of Maryland that "unless it is expressly stipulated in the mortgage that the mortgagee or his assignee shall be allowed commissions upon the sale of the mortgaged property, no commissions can be allowed. Such commissions are not included in the words 'all expenses incident to such sale.'"—Johnson v. Glen, 15 Daily Record, 123.

Bill-Heading—Giving Right of Action.

The Court of Appeals of Colorado held in the recent case of Lindsey v. Flebbe that a bill-head containing the phrase, "This bill becomes due immediately, when purchaser suspends payment, removes, or is closing out," gives a right of action before the expiration of the credit given by the contract. The Court says: "It has been adjudged in many well-considered cases that the acceptance without objection to a memorandum which contains limitations, conditions, and terms will establish the assent of the receiver to the terms expressed in the paper, unless in apt time and in some form he dissents from the conditions. There are probably few cases in which this proposition has been resisted with more vigor than in those suits which have been based on bills of lading issued by common carriers, containing conditions limiting their common-law liability. It must be conceded that most of the decisions in this class of cases have upheld the limitation, and have bound the shipper when he has accepted the bill of

lading, and made no objection to its terms. Grace v. Adams et al., 100 Mass., 505; McMillen et al. v. M. S. & N. I. R. Co., 16 Mich., 79; Dent et al. v. North American S. S. Co., 49 N. Y., 390; Boorman v. The American Express Co., 21 Wis., 154, 9 Nat. Corp. Rep., 453.

Hypothetical Cases in Equity.

1. Where a father who had intended to convey certain land to a daughter as an advancement conveyed the same to a son upon the son's agreement to convey to the daughter land of which he was the owner, and the daughter leaves the consummation of this agreement to her husband, who, instead of having the conveyance made to her, takes it to himself, what are the rights of the wife, if any, in the land?

2. B owns a number of notes past due, and assigns them to C upon the express agreement that C shall collect the notes if possible; or, if uncollectible, shall obtain new notes in their place and give the proceeds or the new notes to a third person. C collects the notes thus assigned. How and for whom does he hold the proceeds?

3. A conveyed all his land to his wife at her request, without consideration and upon the advice of counsel. It is shown that at the time he was very much in debt and his creditors were pressing him. It is also shown that the husband and wife were living amicably, as they always had theretofore, and no apparent cause in their relations called for the execution of the deed. Can A recover back the property from his wife, and have the conveyance set aside under such circumstances?

4. M, who was mother-in-law to defendant, brought suit upon an agreement entered into by the defendant with her to support her during her natural life in consideration of a certain sum of money given to defendant by the plaintiff. He was to furnish her a home in his own family, but denied that he agreed to furnish clothing or other necessities, or spending-money. He also treated her with coolness and failed to manifest that friendly spirit towards her which would make it possible for a woman of her advanced years to live with him. She left his house, and for seven years supported herself out of her own means. What relief is she entitled to under such circumstances? Can she recover the amount that she first paid him by declaring the contract forfeited; or is her remedy to recover what it cost her for support from year to year, and is it barred by the statute of limitations? Can she recover for future support in this action? Does her action lie in equity or law?

5. A, desirous of making an advancement to his married daughter, tells her in the presence of a disinterested person that he has set apart \$10,000 that he holds in trust for her. He subsequently buys a number of railway bonds and tells another person that he has set apart \$10,000 which he holds as a trust fund for his daughter, and has invested that sum in bonds of the Pittsburg road, and shows the person the bonds. On the back of the bonds there is a mark "Mary's." These bonds are found after his death. He dies insolvent, but the debts all arose several years after this transaction of setting apart the bonds. Are the bonds

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liable for his debts, or can the daughter enforce her interest in the bonds as beneficial owner against the creditors as upon a trust? Would it make any difference if he had regularly paid Mary the interest collected?

6. A is surety for B upon a note for \$500 to C. A goes to C and says, "I now can secure myself by getting a mortgage upon B's property to secure me as surety upon that note that we owe you." C says, "That note is paid." C has made a mistake in relation to that matter, which he discovers after B makes an assignment and becomes insolvent. What sort of a defense, if any, has A against C in the action on the note? Can such defense be made at law or must it be in equity? Suppose instead of saying that the note had been paid C said that he would look wholly to B for the note, and A failed to take security for that reason. Is A released thereby?—*The Law Bulletin, State University of Iowa.*

Barbed-Wire Fences—Liability of Owner for Injury.

The barbed-wire fence has already been the subject of judicial consideration in several cases in which human beings and domestic animals have been hurt by coming in contact with them. A number of these decisions have been collected in *The Weekly Law Bulletin*. From this we condense the following statements: In a case in Georgia, some cattle were frightened by an engine and driven into such a fence, which was maintained by a railway company. A recovery of damages was sustained, but on the ground of negligence in the manner in which the engine was run (Atlanta, etc., R. Co. v. Hudson, 62 Ga., 679). In 1893, the Texas Commission of Appeals affixed their seal of condemnation to the barbed-wire fence, by pronouncing it (after copious quotations from Shakespeare) to be a "string of suspended daggers" (Williams v. Midgett, 2 Tex. L. Rev., 338). In 1881, the Supreme Court of Texas declined to concur in the view taken by the Supreme Court Commission in regard to a barbed-wire fence being a "string of suspended daggers," and refused a judgment in a

case where a man had been killed by being thrown from a fractious horse upon a barbed-wire fence along a private way, on the ground that he had been guilty of contributory negligence in riding near it. Next comes a decision of the Queen's Bench Division of Ontario, in a case where a colt, followed by its led dam, had strayed into a barbed-wire fence and got hurt. The Court held that the fence was not a nuisance and that the railroad company was not liable, O'Connor, J., dissenting (Hilliard v. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 8 Ont. Q. B. Div., 583; s. c., 23 Am. & Eng. Ry. Cas., 151). In 1889, the Supreme Court of California, in a case where some horses straying along the railway had come in contact with a barbed-wire fence and had been killed, held "that the act of erecting such a fence was not a nuisance *per se*, but that it would be a nuisance if erected 'in such a manner as to constitute negligence,' and on this ground the proprietor was held liable. The 'negligence' consisted in the wires being loose, as some of the evidence tended to show" (Loveland v. Gardiner, Cal.; s. c., 21 Pac. Rep., 766). In like manner, the Supreme Court of Indiana held, in substance, that although a barbed-wire fence, properly erected and maintained, is not a nuisance *per se*, yet it may become such if allowed to get out of repair so as to become "essentially dangerous." And the Court reversed a judgment sustaining a demurrer to a declaration in an action for damages which predicated negligence and a right of recovery upon an allegation that the wires were hanging loose (Sisk v. Crump, Ind.; s. c., 14 N. E. Rep., 381). This decision was followed by the Appellate Court of Indiana in Carskaddon v. Mills, 31 N. E. Rep., 559.—29 Am. Law Rev., 92.

First Conception in Patents—Reduction to Practise.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has recently decided "that the person who first reduces an idea embodied in an invention to practical shape and form, is in contemplation of law to be regarded as the first and original inventor, notwithstanding the idea may have been previously entertained by others. Where the idea embodied in an invention is conceived by one person, and communicated to another who reduces it to practise, the party conceiving the idea is entitled to the benefit of his conception, and the reduction to practise by the party to whom the idea was communicated will inure to his benefit."—Soley v. Hebbard, 23 Wash. L. Rep., 56.

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Current Events.

Monday, February 18.

Both Houses of Congress in session; the Senate discusses the financial situation, and votes to take up and dispose of the Jones Silver Bill; Suspension day in the House. . . . The Second Triennial Convention of the National Council of Women opens in Washington.

The Rosebery Ministry wins again on a vote to amend the Queen's speech, and the danger of its fall is averted for the time being. . . . German and French farmers are making an active campaign against American grains and meats. . . . Great distress exists among the unemployed in London, and relief measures are being planned.

Tuesday, February 19.

Both Houses in session; the Senate discusses the Jones Free Silver Bill, but no vote is taken; Naval appropriation in the House; the Income Tax amendments pass both Houses. . . . Ex-Governor Pattison is beaten in the Philadelphia Mayoralty elections by an overwhelming majority. . . . Electrical-workers in New York and Brooklyn go out on a strike.

There are rumors in London of an early dissolution of Parliament. . . . The Norwegian Storthing is opened by King Oscar. . . . The Khedive of Egypt marries a Circassian slave.

Wednesday, February 20.

Both Houses in session; the Silver Bill is dropped with the consent of Senator Jones; Appropriation Bills in both Houses. . . . The new 4 per cent. bond issue is largely over-subscribed. . . . Frederick Douglass, the colored orator and statesman, dies at his home, of heart failure. . . . The building trades in New York go out on a sympathetic strike to help the electrical-workers.

A critical division is expected in the British House of Commons on the cotton duties question. . . . The Reichstag passes the resolution repealing the Anti-Jesuit laws. . . . The Japanese repulse a Chinese attack at Kumo-Cheng.

Thursday, February 21.

Both Houses in session; Indian Appropriation Bill in the Senate; the House votes non-concurrence in the amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill providing for the laying of a cable to Hawaii by the United States. . . . An amendment is introduced by Senator Mills repealing all laws authorizing the issue of bonds. . . . Work is suspended on a large number of buildings in New York in consequence of the sympathetic strike in the building trades.

The motion regarding the cotton duties is defeated in the British House of Commons, the Tories voting with the Liberals. . . . A number of Paris journalists are convicted of blackmail. . . . A new tobacco tax bill is introduced in the Reichstag. . . . Two Chinese Generals are to be beheaded for losing Port Arthur.

Friday, February 22.

Both Houses in session; Appropriation Bills in both Houses; the Chicago railroad strike is discussed in the Senate. . . . The House Committee agrees on a new Pacific Railroad Bill, but there is said to be no chance of its passage. . . . Washington's birthday is more generally observed throughout the country than ever before. . . . Ex-Minister Gray is buried at Union City, Ind.

The General Assembly of the German Chambers of Commerce adopts a resolution against bimetalism. . . . Russian students make a political demonstration in St. Petersburg and are arrested.

Saturday, February 23.

Both Houses in session; Appropriation Bills discussed; an attempt to take up the Railroad Pooling Bill is defeated in the Senate; a resolution for our representation at the bimetallic conference proposed by Germany, is introduced by Senator Wolcott. . . . The President appoints Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, Minister to Mexico. . . . A railroad wreck occurs in Alabama, and several persons are injured. . . . No new development in the New York building trades strike.

Japan is said to have protested to England against European interference in the war.

Sunday, February 24.

The Pope's decree against secret societies is read in many Catholic churches. . . . G. W. McBride is elected United States Senator from Oregon by the Republicans. . . . The strike in the building trade is assuming large proportions.

The importation into France of American cattle is forbidden. . . . Li Hung Chang is invested with full power to conclude peace with Japan. . . . The city of Morocco is looted by rebel tribesmen.

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morituri te salutant!* Hail, Emperor! those about
to die salute thee!

"Pastor":
Anchor-ice is a compound word. The rules for
compounding will be found in the Introduction to
the Standard Dictionary, pages xv., xvi.

"W. A. S.":
Chortles is not a word sanctioned by good usage.
If "W. A. S." will look on page 1200, Standard
Dictionary, column 2, under *nonsense*, *n*, he will
find the compound word *nonsense-name*, *n*, with
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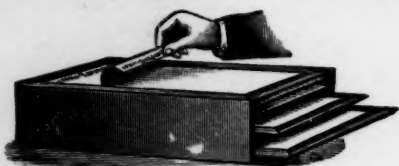
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